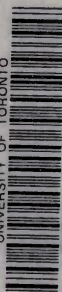


UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO



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CANADIAN STUDIES

CANADIAN HISTORY

NELLIE SPENCE, B.A.



CHAS. A. MASON, TORONTO.

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IN

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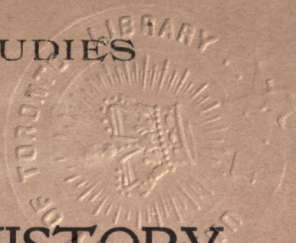
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TORONTO, ONT..
CHAS. J. MUSSON.

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PREFACE.

At the suggestion of a number of ex-pupils I have ventured to put into the form of these Topical Studies the course of lessons which my classes have taken in Canadian History. As a guide to the student in his study of the prescribed text-book, these lessons may perhaps be of some value. They are, of course, not intended to take the place of a text-book.

Each Topic, it will be observed, is first given in outline, then in greater detail. This arrangement is made, because it is especially true of students that "they can't see the wood for the trees."

Experience has taught me, and my fellow-teachers, similarly instructed, will no doubt agree with me, that a clear knowledge of present historic conditions is the best preparation for the study of the past. This explains the Introductory Topic, "The Canada of To Day." Starting out with a definite understanding of the present state of affairs, the pupil goes back to the beginning of his country's history, and notes, step by step, how this state of affairs has been brought about.

In a work of this nature it is scarcely necessary to cite authorities. Parkman, in spite of latter-day criticism, remains our chief authority for the period of French rule. Dr. Kingsford, whose scholarly and detailed history every Canadian should read, is excellent as a wholesome corrective of Parkman's occasional Americanism (compare e.g. the story of the taking of Louisburg as told by each), and covers a period greater than that covered by Parkman. Garneau—how good a thing it is with our race prejudices still so absurdly strong, to read the pages of that true-hearted French-Canadian! Dent's popularly-written *History of the Rebellion*, and *History of the Last Forty Years*, contain a mass of interesting details; and where Dent leaves us have we not Hansard and the never-failing newspaper from which to study current history? As for Constitutional History, Dr. Bourinot is a most trustworthy

guide and authority. There is no lack of Canadian historians—their name is legion—yet there is a painful lack of historic knowledge among Canadian youth. Until the subject of history is given the place it deserves in our High Schools, the work of the teacher of History, be he ever so zealous, will be productive of unsatisfactory results.

If these “Studies” prove of any assistance whatever to the teacher or the student of a too despised and neglected subject in this country, the purpose of the book will be fulfilled.

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INTRODUCTORY TOPIC.

THE CANADA OF TO-DAY.

SCHEME.

- 1. Extent of Canada.**
- 2. Population of Canada.**
- 3. Government of Canada.**

A. MUNICIPAL :

B. PROVINCIAL AND TERRITORIAL :

(1) PROVINCIAL :

- (a) The Lieutenant-Governor,**
- (b) The Executive Council,**
- (c) The Parliament :**
 - (I) The Legislative Council,**
 - (II) The Legislative Assembly.**
- (d) The Provincial System of Justice :**
 - (I) The Judges,**
 - (II) The Law,**
 - (III) The Courts,**
 - (IV) Officers of the Law,**
 - (v) Trial by Jury,**
 - (vi) Provincial Revenues.**

(2) TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT.

C. DOMINION GOVERNMENT :

(vi)

- (1) The Governor-General.
- (2) The Cabinet or Ministry.
- (3) The Dominion Parliament :
 - (a) The Senate,
 - (b) The House of Commons.
- (4) The Dominion Courts.
- (5) The Dominion Revenues.
- (6) Militia and Defence.

D. IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT :

- (1) The Governor General.
 - (2) Power of Veto.
 - (3) Supreme Court of Appeal.
 - (4) Treaty-Making.
-

EXPANSION OF SCHEME.

1. Extent of Canada :—

The Dominion of Canada comprises a vast extent of territory extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the United States to the Arctic Seas. Newfoundland and Labrador, lying to the north-east, though a part of British North America, are not yet united to the Government of Canada. To the north-west lies Alaska, a possession of the United States. In the Dominion of Canada are comprised the Provinces of Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, British Columbia, besides a great and as yet only partially explored tract of country, known as the North-West Territories, which are divided into five districts. All these Provinces and the Territories are united in what is called a federal union, that is, each part has its own local government and all unite in one general government.

2. Population :—

The population consists of about five millions in all, there being :

- In Ontario about $2\frac{1}{4}$ millions,
- " Quebec " $1\frac{1}{2}$ "
- " The Maritime Provinces about 1 million
- (i.e. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island.)
- In Manitoba about 150,000,
- " British Columbia about 100,000,
- " The Territories about 100,000.

In Quebec and the Maritime Provinces are a great number of French people, about $1\frac{1}{4}$ millions in Quebec, and about 100,000 in the Maritime Provinces. The rest of the population is made up of English, Irish and Scotch elements chiefly, though Germans are found in considerable numbers especially in Ontario, and in British Columbia the Chinese are much in evidence, while scattered here and there over the whole Dominion may be found the descendants of the once mighty Red men, living in reserves granted by the Government. Of the total 5,000,000 of Canada's population, about 3,000,000 are Protestants and the remaining 2,000,000 Catholics.

3. Government of Canada :—

A. MUNICIPAL :

In each of the Provinces the country is divided into small sections, called counties, townships, villages, towns and cities. Each of these sections manages its own affairs. Every year the

ratepayers of each section elect a council to manage their affairs. In townships and villages, the head of the council is called the REEVE, the other members, COUNCILLORS. In towns and cities the head of the council is called the MAYOR, and in cities the other members of the council are called ALDERMEN. The County Councils,* which look after the affairs of the whole county, are made up of the Reeves and Deputy Reeves of the different townships and villages in the county. In Quebec the Mayor is elected not directly by the ratepayers, but by a majority of the council. In all the Provinces except Quebec the voting is by ballot (that is, secret voting). Besides these annually elected officials, each section has a large number of office-holders, some, such as clerks, being permanent, others, such as assessors, auditors, etc., being appointed each year. Of these officials the CLERK is most important. He keeps the Council records, publishes its by-laws, and performs many other duties. The Council has the power to pass by-laws regarding the building of school-houses, the protection of animals, the planting of trees, and, in general, all purely local matters.

B. PROVINCIAL AND TERRITORIAL :

(1) PROVINCIAL :

(a) THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR :

At the head of the government of each province stands the Lieutenant-Governor, appointed by the Governor-General of Canada for a term of five years. He summons, prorogues, and dissolves the Provincial Parliament ; selects councillors who possess the confidence of that parliament ; makes appointments to office on the advice of these councillors ; and assents to the laws passed by Parliament.

(b) THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL :

These councillors, chosen by the Lieutenant-Governor, are usually styled the ministry, though the legal term is the Executive Council. Their number varies from five in British Columbia to eight in Ontario. Each councillor or minister, as he is generally called, has a special department to look after. For instance, the Commissioner of Crown Lands looks after the sale of the Crown (*i e.*, public) lands, grants leases for the cutting of timber, and manages all the business connected with the lands not yet granted by the Government to private individuals. Then in each province there is a minister to look after financial matters ; another to superintend public works ; a secretary and registrar to attend to all cor-

*In Ontario, the County Councils are now (1897) composed not of Reeves and Deputy-Reeves of Townships, but of men specially elected for the purpose.

respondence. In some of the provinces there is also a minister to look after the interests of agriculture; and in Ontario, there is a Minister of Education. All these ministers, though appointed nominally by the Lieutenant-Governor, must be members of the Provincial Parliament, and the ministry, as a whole, must have a majority of the members in its favor. If they lose their majority, the ministers must either resign or induce the Lieutenant-Governor to dissolve parliament and hold a fresh election. This latter course is called "appealing to the country." The head of the ministry is known as the Premier, (*i.e.* first man). If he is well versed in law, he generally takes the department (or portfolio, as it is called) of Attorney-General, that is, legal head of the province; but there is no rule enforced, and a Premier may take whatever portfolio he chooses. The members of the ministry are styled "Honorable."

(c) PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENTS:

(1.) THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL:

In two of the provinces, Nova Scotia and Quebec, the parliament consists of two Houses, an Upper and a Lower. The Upper House is called the Legislative Council. Its members are appointed by the Crown (*i.e.*, by the Lieutenant-Governor), nominally; in reality they are appointed by the ministry. The Council of Quebec consists of twenty-four, that of Nova Scotia of twenty members, and each member must possess a certain amount of property. The Legislative Council can amend any Bill passed by the Lower House, or bring in any bill, except in the case of money-bills, which, according to old English usage, must originate in the Lower House. In Prince Edward Island there existed a Legislative Council until 1893, when it was abolished, or rather, united to the Lower House. Each constituency now returns two members, one as a councillor (who must have real property worth, at least, \$325), and one as an ordinary member without any property qualification. New Brunswick, also, had an Upper House till very recently (1891).

(II.) THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY:

The Legislative Assembly, or Lower House, is an Assembly elected by the people, the franchise or right of voting, being very widely extended. In Ontario, New Brunswick, Manitoba and British Columbia, manhood suffrage—*i.e.*, every man at least twenty-one years of age having a vote—practically prevails. In Prince Edward Island the franchise is almost as widely extended. In Nova Scotia and Quebec, voters have to own a certain amount of property. The members of the Legislative Assembly are not required to possess property; all that is necessary is that they be British subjects and at least twenty-one years of age. They are

paid for their services, the amount varying from \$160 in Prince Edward Island, to \$800 in Quebec. In addition to this they are allowed mileage, *i.e.*, a sum, generally ten cents a mile, to pay travelling expenses. Each Legislative Assembly, except that of Quebec, continues in existence four years (that of Quebec, five) unless for some grave reason the Lieutenant Governor dissolves it at an earlier date. At the opening of the Legislature each session, the Lieutenant-Governor goes in state to the legislative buildings, and opens the session with a speech—the Speech from the Throne, as it is called. A speaker or chairman is elected by the members to preside over their deliberations. Each Legislature must meet once every year. The subjects on which the Provincial Legislatures are allowed to make laws, must be purely provincial matters. Matters relating to the Dominion as a whole are beyond their jurisdiction. An act of a provincial parliament may be disallowed by the Governor-General within one year after it has passed, but this is a power very sparingly used.

(d) THE PROVINCIAL COURTS :

(I.) THE JUDGES :

The judges of all the important courts are appointed by the Dominion Government, but justices of the peace and police magistrates are appointed by the Provincial Government. Judges cannot be dismissed except upon an address from the Dominion Parliament to the Governor General. Judges of the higher courts must be lawyers of at least ten years' standing ; judges of the county courts, lawyers of at least seven years' standing. The Dominion Minister of Justice recommends all such appointments.

(II.) THE LAW :

The law by which these judges act is chiefly English law, though in Quebec the French Civil Law is still in force. A great deal of our law consists of a mass of decisions which have been made by judges on important cases, and which serve as precedents for succeeding judges. Besides this "judge-made law," as it is called, statutes, passed from time to time, have built up a vast fabric of law. This is called "Statutory Law."

(III) THE COURTS :

A large number of courts have been established to try all manner of offences. Some of them, the inferior courts, as they are called, have jurisdiction only over minor matters, such as, *e.g.*, the recovery of small debts. Higher than these are the county courts. Then there are courts of superior jurisdiction, courts to decide questions of wills and inheritance (Probate and Surrogate Courts),

Courts of Revision of Voters' Lists, Courts for Disputed Elections, Divorce Courts (in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island), and Courts of Appeal. Each of these courts keeps strictly to its own business.

(IV.) OFFICERS OF THE LAW :

THE SHERIFF is the most important officer in the carrying out of the law. He is appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor. He summonses juries, controls jails, and sees that the sentences of the courts are carried out.

THE CONSTABLE is another officer, of lower rank, who can arrest persons whom he sees breaking the law, or make arrests on the warrant, or order, of a higher magistrate. In cities he is called a Policeman.

THE CORONER is an officer whose business it is to inquire into the causes of any sudden or mysterious death. He may call witnesses, and hold what is called an INQUEST (i.e. inquiry). If the inquest results in fastening suspicion of guilt upon any person, the coroner must issue a warrant to have this person brought before a justice for a regular trial.

(V) TRIAL BY JURY :

The system of trial in general practice among us is called Trial by Jury. Jurors are men selected to judge the evidence given at any trial, and pronounce a decision thereupon. A complete list of jurors is called a PANEL (because originally the list was written on a PANEL, i.e., piece of parchment). It used to be necessary to have twelve men to make up a jury, and these twelve had to come to a unanimous agreement before their verdict could be accepted. Neither of these conditions is now, in civil cases, necessary. In Ontario the jury consists of twelve generally, though sometimes eleven, and the agreement of ten is required.

In Quebec,	12	form the jury, and 9 must agree.
" Nova Scotia,	9	" " 7 "
" New Brunswick,	7	" " 5 "
" P.E.I.,	7	" " 5 "
" Manitoba,	12	" " 9 "
" British Columbia,	8	" " 6 "

This, however, applies only to civil cases. In questions of crime, when a man's life depends on the decision of the jury, a unanimous verdict is required.

In case of a person accused of crime, the case first comes before the attention of what is called the Grand Jury, which consists of from 12 to 24 men selected from a panel of jurymen. The Grand

Jury look into the case, and decide whether there is sufficient evidence against the accused to justify a trial. If so, their foreman, or leader, writes the words "true bill" on the bill or information which has been submitted to them. If they decide that the evidence is not sufficient to justify a trial, the foreman writes "no case" on the bill. If a true bill is found, the accused is tried by another jury called a petty (from the French *petit*, small) jury. The case for the Crown, that is, against the prisoner, is conducted by an able lawyer, called the Counsel for the Crown. The accused generally employs a lawyer to defend him. After the jury are called and sworn, witnesses are examined in open court, questioned and cross-questioned by the lawyers. These lawyers make speeches, each bringing forward all the arguments possible on his side of the case; and finally the jury retire to consider the case. When they have arrived at a decision, they return to the court-room, and the foreman pronounces the accused "Guilty," or "Not guilty." If the jury fail to agree, they are dismissed, a fresh jury chosen, and the trial begins anew. A condemned person may appeal to a higher court, or to the Governor-General, who, as the representative of the Sovereign of Britain, is "the fountain of justice."

(VI.) PROVINCIAL REVENUES :

The supplies necessary to carry on the Provincial Government are derived from different sources : from the sale of Crown lands, timber, minerals ; from direct taxation ; from saloon and tavern licences ; and also from subsidies or grants made by the Dominion Government annually to the provinces.

(1) TERRITORIAL :

More than two-thirds of the Dominion of Canada is comprised in what we call the North-West Territories. These contain about two and a-half millions of square miles of land. All this area is under the control of the Dominion. The Territories are divided into five districts :—Keewatin (which has had only a nominal existence since the boundaries of Ontario were extended a few years ago), Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, Alberta and Athabasca. The first of these is under the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba. Over the others, a Lieutenant-Governor, appointed by the Dominion Government, presides. He is assisted by a Council. The Territories were in 1888 granted an Elective Assembly, but responsible government—*i.e.*, government in which the council or ministry are responsible to the Assembly—does not yet exist. The Territories also send representatives to the Dominion Parliament.

A resolution recently (1896) passed by the Legislature of the North-West Territories demands of the Dominion Government much fuller powers. Responsible Government will, no doubt, soon be granted.

C. DOMINION GOVERNMENT :—**(1) THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL :**

In addition to the municipal governments which manage the affairs of townships, towns and counties, and to the provincial governments, which manage the affairs of the provinces, there exists a yet higher power which manages the affairs of the whole Dominion. At the head stands the Governor-General, appointed by the Crown for a period of five years. He calls together, prorogues and dissolves Parliament, and represents the Queen on all public occasions.

(2) THE CABINET OR MINISTRY :

The council chosen by the Governor General from the party in majority in the House of Commons is usually called the Cabinet or Ministry, though its legal name is the Privy Council. As in the provinces, the Ministry is responsible to Parliament, and must command a majority of votes therein or resign office.

(3) THE DOMINION PARLIAMENT :**(a) THE SENATE :**

The Dominion Parliament consists of two Houses, an Upper and a Lower. The Upper House is called the Senate. Its members are appointed for life, good conduct and residence in the country, by the Governor-General, on the advice of his Ministers. Senators, must possess property worth \$4,000. The Senate's power in Dominion Government is similar to that of the Legislative Councils of Nova Scotia and Quebec.

(b) THE HOUSE OF COMMONS :

The so-called Lower House, or House of Commons, is really by far the more important of the two houses of parliament. A member is not required to own property. He must, however, be a British subject, and not a bankrupt or felon. The members are elected by the people, manhood suffrage practically prevailing. The Dominion Parliament continues in existence for five years, unless, for good reasons, the Ministers advise the Governor General to dissolve it sooner. Parliament must meet at least once a year. A measure brought before the House must go through three stages or readings, before it becomes law.

(4) THE DOMINION COURTS :

Besides the provincial courts already referred to, there are higher courts, the most important of which is the Supreme Court, established in 1875 as a court of appeal. It is not the highest court of all, for an appeal may be made against its decisions to the Privy Council of England.

(5) DOMINION REVENUES :

The revenues of the Dominion are derived mainly from Customs duties, imposed on articles coming into the country ; and excise duties, or taxes on what is manufactured in the country (such as beer, tobacco, cigars, and whiskey). The revenue from customs for the year 1894-'95 was over $17\frac{1}{2}$ millions ; that from excise, over $7\frac{1}{2}$ millions ; that from miscellaneous receipts (from the post office, from tolls on canals, etc.), nearly $8\frac{1}{2}$ millions ; making a total of nearly 34 millions of dollars.* Large as this sum seems, it is not too large, considering the demands made upon the Dominion purse. First of these is the charge on the public debt—which is over 300 millions—a debt created chiefly by the construction of public works. Then there are a great number of other expenses, so that it becomes a difficult problem for the Minister of Finance to make ends meet.

(6) MILITIA AND DEFENCE :

Previous to 1869 and 1870, Britain kept soldiers stationed in Canada, but these troops have been all removed with the exception of a force at Halifax, and another at Esquimaux, on the Island of Vancouver. To protect our frontier, a militia has been organized, consisting of all men from eighteen to sixty years of age, who are arranged into classes according to their fitness for service. A military college, which was established at Kingston in 1875, does good work in the training of young men. In the North-West Territories order is preserved by a force of mounted police. Thus our frontier defence costs us very little, and we are free from what is the curse of the Old World, the maintenance of large standing armies.

D. IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT :(1) THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL :

The measure of control exercised over Canada by the Empire of which it is a part is very slight, indeed. The chief tie binding us to the Mother Country is the Governor-General, who is always a British nobleman of eminence, appointed by the Crown.

(2) POWER OF VETO :

The Governor-General may refer a law passed by the Canadian Parliament to the Home Government, but only when such a law affects the Empire as a whole. In such a case, the Imperial Government has the power to veto any such measure.

* (See Mr. Foster's Budget Speech, January 31, 1896. The revenue for 1894-'95 was \$2 000,000 less than that of the preceding year, and was the smallest yearly revenue since 1885-'86. The expenditures for 1894-'95 were over \$38 000 000 leaving a deficit of over \$4,000,000, about half of which is accounted for as the amount laid up in the sinking fund.)

(3) COURT OF APPEAL :

Then, as already mentioned, our highest Court of Appeal is the Judicial Committee of the British Privy Council ; but, by a recent English law Canadians may now be made members of this committee.

(4) TREATY-MAKING :

One measure of control which has sometimes caused us inconvenience is in the matter of treaties. Being a dependency, Canada cannot make treaties with a foreign power ; these are made for her by Britain. Eminent Canadians, however, are always chosen by Britain to represent Canada in Commissions appointed for the purpose of making treaties in which Canada is interested. Moreover, such treaties must be ratified by the Canadian Parliament.

Such is the Canada of to-day. We have now to turn back and trace the development of the Colony from the earliest times, and to note by what successive events the present condition of affairs has been slowly evolved.

[NOTE.—The student should, in this connection, read carefully Dr. Bourinot's "How Canada is Governed," a work treating this subject in a masterly manner. The Topic given above is simply an abstract—necessarily very incomplete—of Dr. Bourinot's book.]

TOPIC I.

THE INDIANS IN AND ABOUT CANADA.

SCHEME.

1. CHIEF TRIBES, THEIR LOCATION AND GENERAL PECULIARITIES.
2. THE INDIAN HOUSES AND VILLAGES.
3. OCCUPATIONS, FOOD, DRESS.
4. CONDITION OF INDIAN WOMEN.
5. INDIAN WARFARE.
6. INDIAN GOVERNMENT.
7. RELIGION AND SUPERSTITION.
8. HOME AND SOCIAL LIFE.

EXPANSION OF SCHEME.

[For a full and interesting account of the Indians of North America, see the introductory chapters in Parkman's "Conspiracy of Pontiac," and "Jesuits of North America."]

1. Chief Tribes, their location and general peculiarities :—

- A. THE ALGONQUINS, the most numerous yet the most degraded of the North American Indians, were scattered over the area extending from Hudson Bay to the Carolinas, and from the Mississippi and Lake Winnipeg to the Atlantic. They were known by a great variety of names, *e. g.*, the Delawares, the Illinois, the Micmacs, etc.
- B. THE HURONS lived in the peninsula formed by the Nottawasaga and Matchedash bays of Lake Huron, the river Severn and Lake Superior. They were far more intelligent, industrious and warlike than the Algonquins.
- C. THE IROQUOIS, or Five Nation Indians, occupied what is now the State of New York, and were composed of the Mohawk, Oneida, Onondaga, Cayuga, and Seneca tribes, to which a sixth, the Tuscaroras, was afterwards added; hence the Iroquois are sometimes spoken of as the Six Nation Indians. Though the least numerous, they were the most formidable of the three tribes. The Iroquois has been called "The Indian of Indians."

2. The Indian Houses and Villages :—

The houses, made long and narrow, and each accommodating, as a rule, several families, were formed of tall saplings, planted in a double row, and bent together to meet at the top. The whole was covered with sheets of bark, an opening being left at the top of the arched roof, along its whole length, for the escape of smoke and the admission of light. In the interior, along the middle,



MAP SHOWING
LOCATION OF
INDIAN TRIBES
AND ROUTES TAKEN
BY
JOLIET AND LA SALLE.

fires were made on the ground, each fire sufficing for two families. The villages, which were generally built where nature afforded defences, as, *e.g.*, the bank of a stream, or the top of a hill, were surrounded with several rows of palisades, formed by trees planted along an embankment.

3. Occupations, Food, Dress :—

- A. OCCUPATIONS. The men were hunters and warriors, and despised peaceful labor. To the women was left the work of the wigwam and the field. The chief products of Indian labor were woven and dyed mats, birch canoes, a great variety of pipes, and the mysterious wampum, which consisted of strings of colored beads made from the inner parts of certain shells. Wampum supplied the place of money, paper, pen and ink, and was the chief article of adornment.
- B. FOOD. *Maize* or corn, cooked without salt, was the staple food. Venison, dog-flesh, and, though rarely, human flesh were also partaken of.
- C. DRESS. Their dress was chiefly of skins. They painted their faces and bodies, and sometimes tattooed them with strange devices.

4. Condition of Indian Women :—

Champlain said of the Indians, "Their women were their mules." The standard of female morality was very low, and the Indian woman became after marriage a mere drudge. Consequently she grew prematurely old and hardened, and more cruel than the cruellest warrior.

5. Indian Warfare :—

The Indians fought best under cover of trees, and disliked attacking any fortified place. They treated their prisoners very brutally, the latter being forced to "run the gauntlet," that is, to pass between long lines of the enemy, each of whom dealt a blow as they passed. The torture was usually prolonged for hours, and sometimes for days, until the victims were mutilated past recognition. Often, however, when their desire for vengeance was

satisfied, the captors would adopt their prisoners and henceforth treated them as themselves.

5. Indian Government :—

The government was really a democracy, the Chief's power depending almost entirely on personal influence. The office of Chief was generally hereditary, but more often through the female than through the male, *i. e.*, a chief's brother would be more likely to succeed him than would his son. Each Indian tribe was divided into clans, the same clan being generally found in several tribes. Among the Iroquois, *e. g.*, there were five tribes and eight clans. Each clan had as an emblem, or *totem*, the figure of some animal, *e. g.*, the clan of the Deer or the Wolf. No two members of the same clan could marry.

7. Religion and Superstition :—

The Indians believed in immortality, but not apparently in a hereafter of reward and punishment. Their idea of Heaven was that of a happy hunting-ground. They do not seem to have had any definite conception of one universal God. They believed in many *Manitous*, or spirits, both good and evil, and in one particularly bad *Manitou*, in whom the early missionaries recognized the equivalent to their Devil, though this bad *Manitou* was not so much dreaded by the Indians as was his wife. The hero of Longfellow's poem, Hiawatha, was a good *Manitou*, who came to earth to instruct men.

8. Indian Home and Social Life :—

The Indians, among their own tribe, were social and jovial. If a man was poor, the others gave him of their stores freely. Their idea of entertainment was feasting, and at some of their feasts, known by the French as "*festins à manger tout*," the guests were obliged to devour everything, no matter how great the quantity, set before them, on pain of giving dire offence.

TOPIC II.

THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA.

SCHEME.

1. EARLIEST PROBABLE DISCOVERY.
2. COLUMBUS AND HIS WORK.
3. DISCOVERY OF THE MAINLAND OF AMERICA.
4. THE NAME AMERICA.
5. DISCOVERY OF THE EXISTENCE OF AMERICA AS A SEPARATE CONTINENT.

EXPANSION OF SCHEME.

1. Earliest Probable Discovery :—

It is probable that America was visited by Europeans long before the time of Columbus. The Norsemen in 860 discovered Ireland, and in 964 *Erik the Red*, having fled from Norway to Iceland on account of a murder he had committed, and having again to betake himself to flight, found his way to another country, which he called Greenland, and on which he founded a colony of Icelanders and Norsemen. A son of Erik the Red is said to have discovered Newfoundland, and to have sailed as far south as Massachusetts. (See Longfellow's poem, "The Skeleton in Armor," written on the skeleton found near Fall River, Mass., in 1851, and believed to be that of another son of Erik the Red.) But the great plague, that overspread Europe in 1347, cut off all communication between the new and the old world ; and so the discoveries of the Norsemen were forgotten.

2. Columbus and His Work :—

The latter part of the fifteenth century was marked by a spirit of great enterprise. Portugal took the lead, its king sending out successive expeditions down the west coast of Africa in search of a waterway to the east, (the object being to obtain an all-sea way by which the silks, spices, precious stones, etc., of the east, could be brought to Europe, instead of by the tedious and costly overland route.) In 1487, Diaz, a Portuguese captain, reached the Cape of Good Hope. But another way of reaching the east, suggested itself to Christopher Columbus, or Colombo, of Genoa, one of the most daring sailors and best geographers of the time. Discarding the old theory that the earth was flat, and convinced of its spherical shape he thought the most direct way of reaching the east was to sail straight west. To obtain means to carry out his design, was the work of years of patient solicitation at the courts of princes. At last through Queen Isabella of Spain, ships and supplies were provided, and Columbus set sail,

not, however, to find a new route to the east, but to discover a new world. For he reached an island of the Bahamas, which he called San Salvador, (*i.e.*, The Holy Redeemer). Columbus, however, though he made four voyages, never discovered his mistake, but all the time thought that the land he had found was a part of Asia.

3. Discovery of the Mainland of America :—

Another Italian, John Cabot, in the service of Henry VII. of England, discovered the mainland of America. He explored the coast from Cape Breton Island to Cape Hatteras, and took possession of the country for his royal master.

4. The Name America :—

Yet another Italian, Amerigo Vespucci (Ah-ma rée-go Ves-poot-chee), using the charts of Columbus, visited different parts of the new continent, and published, on his return, an account of what he had seen. Shortly after this, a German professor of geography published a new book in which the newly discovered continent was represented under the name America. So it was through three Italians that the continent was discovered and named—Columbus, who discovered the West Indies; Cabot, who discovered Newfoundland and the eastern mainland; and Amerigo Vespucci, whose name the whole great continent bears.

5. Discovery of the Existence of America as a Separate Continent :—

It was not till Magellan, in 1519–21, sailed through the straits now named after him, and passed into the Pacific, that the real nature of the discovery of Columbus was suspected; and afterwards, when one of Magellan's captains sailed round the entire globe, the fact was established beyond question that America was a great and separate continent. The news caused disappointment rather than delight, and the great problem that now arose was not to find out the secrets of the new continent, but to discover some way through or about it (better than Magellan's route) to the east.

TOPIC III.

THE DISCOVERY OF CANADA.

SCHEME.

1. CABOT, THE DISCOVERER OF NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR.
2. CARTIER'S FIRST VOYAGE.
3. CARTIER'S SECOND VOYAGE.
4. CARTIER AND ROBERVAL ATTEMPT TO FOUND A COLONY.

EXPANSION OF SCHEME.

1. Cabot, the Discoverer of Newfoundland and Labrador :—

Cabot, who in 1497, sailed along the coast of Labrador and Newfoundland, must be considered the discoverer of British North America, if not of Canada proper. But as no attempt at colonization followed, Cabot's work proved of little immediate consequence.

2. Cartier's First Voyage :—

Jacques Cartier, of St. Malo, France, is more commonly spoken of than Cabot as the Discoverer of Canada. In 1534 he sailed from that port, reached Newfoundland, passed through the Straits of Belle-Isle, and into the Bay of Chaleurs (so named by him because of the intense heat there experienced), then doubled Cape Gaspé, where he erected a cross and took formal possession of the country in the name of the king of France. Cartier then returned home.

3. Cartier's Second Voyage 1535—He Reaches Stadacona and Hochelaga :—

In 1535 Cartier made a second visit to America, sailing up the St. Lawrence, (so named by him because he entered the gulf on St. Lawrence day), and visiting the Indian villages of Stadacona and Hochelaga, which occupied the sites of to-day's cities, Quebec and Montreal. Cartier spent the winter at Stadacona, his men suffering terribly from scurvy. In the spring he returned to France, taking with him some Indian chiefs whom he had captured by treachery.

1. Cartier and Roberval 1541 :—

In 1541 an attempt was made to colonize the valley of the St. Lawrence, the Sieur de Roberval being made governor and Cartier captain. A colony was planted at Cap Rouge, nine miles above Quebec, but it proved a total failure. France, discouraged, abandoned Canada for half-a-century.

* The word Cnnada is probably of Indian origin, and signifies a collection of huts. The French hearing it from the Indians, mistook it for the name of the country.

CANADA AND ADJACENT COUNTRIES

EARLY SETTLEMENTS



TOPIC IV.

CHAMPLAIN AND HIS CO-WORKERS.

SCHEME.

1. ATTEMPTS TO COLONIZE ACADIA :—
 - (a) De La Roche.
 - (b) De Chastes—Champlain—Pontgravé.
 - (c) De Monts.
2. FOUNDING OF QUEBEC.
3. CHAMPLAIN'S INDIAN POLICY :—
 - 1st War Expedition.
 - 2nd “ “
 - 3rd “ “
4. CHAMPLAIN AS A DISCOVERER.
5. THE COMPANY OF ONE HUNDRED.
6. TAKING OF QUEBEC BY THE ENGLISH :—
 - 1st Attempt.
 - 2nd Attempt.
7. PERIOD OF ENGLISH OCCUPATION.
8. CHAMPLAIN'S RETURN AND DEATH.

EXPANSION OF SCHEME.

[For a full and most interesting treatment of this subject, Parkman's "Champlain and His Associates" should be consulted. The reader would do well also to read the first volume of Mr. Kingsford's History of Canada, and to compare his estimate of Champlain with that of Parkman.]

1. Attempts to Colonize Acadia:—

- A. DE LA ROCHE. When, after the lapse of half a century, French interest in Canada revived, De La Roche obtained a monopoly of the fur trade, and undertook to found a colony, being given authority to search the prisons for colonists. Storms drove him upon Sable Island, and when, leaving his convicts here, he set out to find a better site for his colony, he was driven by another storm to France. It was five years before the wretches left on barren Sable Island were rescued, eleven out of the original fifty having survived.
- B. DE CHASTES — CHAMPLAIN — PONTGRAVÉ.—Another company was soon formed, with De Chastes at its head, and Champlain (a sailor and soldier of repute) and Pontgravé (a merchant) as the two active members. In 1603 the two latter visited Stadacona and Hochelaga, finding with these villages new solitudes. When the explorers returned to France, they found the head of their company dead.
- C. DE MONTS. A new leader, De Monts, soon appeared and gained the royal permission to colonize *Acadia*, a name applied to a region taking in the present Nova Scotia and extending indefinitely beyond. A fort was built on St. Croix Island, but abandoned the following year, and another fort was raised at Port Royal (1605), where the town of Annapolis now stands. In 1614, however, a band of English settlers from Virginia, under *Argall*, took Port Royal and burned it to the ground. The English conquerors abandoned the place, which was soon afterwards re-occupied by the French, but the Acadian colony barely existed for a long time.

2. Founding of Quebec by Champlain, 1608.

Champlain was convinced of the importance of holding the valley of the St. Lawrence, thinking that river might open a way to the east coast of Asia. In 1608 he built a fort on the site of the old village of Stadacona, and the modern City of Quebec.

3. Champlain's Indian Policy :—

Feeling the necessity of securing the aid of the neighboring Indians in his schemes of discovery, and thinking to act the part of umpire in Indian quarrels, Champlain allied with the Algonquins and Hurons, against the less numerous, but far more formidable Iroquois. He took part in three war expeditions, one in 1609, in which a victory was gained over the Iroquois near Lake Champlain, another in 1610, and a third in 1615, in which Champlain, being wounded, lost his prestige as "The man with the iron breast."*

4. Champlain as a Discoverer :—

Champlain, with Indian guides passed up the Ottawa, ascended its tributary, the Mattawan, crossed a portage track to Lake Nipissing, coasted along this lake to French River, paddled down it to Lake Huron, connected by the Severn with Lake Simcoe, and from there proceeded by the chain of lakes from which the Trent flows, until he reached Lake Ontario. Champlain was the first white man except a priest, to visit Lake Huron.

5. The Company of One Hundred, 1627 :—

Up to this time Champlain had acted as the agent of one favorite of the French court after another, who had secured monopolies. In 1627 a company was formed by Cardinal Richelieu, to consist of 100 associates. The company was to colonize New France—a term applied to a great area, extending from the Arctic to Florida, and from Newfoundland to the headwaters of the St. Lawrence—in return for a monopoly of the fur-trade. All the colonists brought over were to be Roman Catholics. Champlain was made Governor.

* For an excellent refutation of the common criticism of Champlain's Indian Policy, consult Kingsford, Vol. I.)



6. Taking of Quebec by the English, 1629 :—

In 1628 England and France were at war, and an expedition against Quebec, undertaken by London merchants, received the royal assent. Kirke, the commander, made an attack in 1628, but was unsuccessful. In 1629 he renewed the attack, and the starved garrison of sixteen, who had been neglected by France during the year, surrendered. Champlain returned to France.

7. Period of English Occupation of Canada, 1629-'32 :—

After three years' ownership, Charles I. of England gave Canada back to France by the Treaty of St. Germain en Laye in consideration of the payment of a sum of money, equal perhaps to about \$240,000 of our money. Champlain returned to Canada.

8. Death of Champlain.—His Character :—

On Christmas Day, 1635, Champlain died. He was the purest and best of all the Governors of French Canada, (see Kingsford and Parkman).

TOPIC V.

THE JESUITS IN THE CANADIAN MISSION FIELDS.

SCHEME.

1. FOUNDING OF THE ORDER OF JESUS.
2. HOW CANADA CAME UNDER ITS CONTROL.
3. JESUIT MISSIONS :—
 - (a) Among the Algonquins.
 - (b) Among the Hurons.
 - (c) Among the Iroquois.
4. RESULT OF THE FAILURE OF THE JESUIT MISSIONS.

EXPANSION OF SCHEME.

1. Founding of the Order of Jesus :—

The Jesuits or Society of Jesus were an Order in the Roman Catholic Church, founded in 1540 by Ignatius Loyola, a Spanish soldier and gentleman. The discipline of the Order was very severe, and it became the most uncompromising foe of Protestantism, by the advocates of which faith it was in its turn fiercely assailed.

2. How Canada came to be Largely Controlled by the Order :—

In the earliest days of French colonization of Canada, Protestants were not excluded, and priests of other Orders than the Jesuits were installed. After Canada was regained from the English, the Jesuits, who were at the time in high favor at the home court, were given supreme control of the Canadian Missions for some years.

3. Missions :—

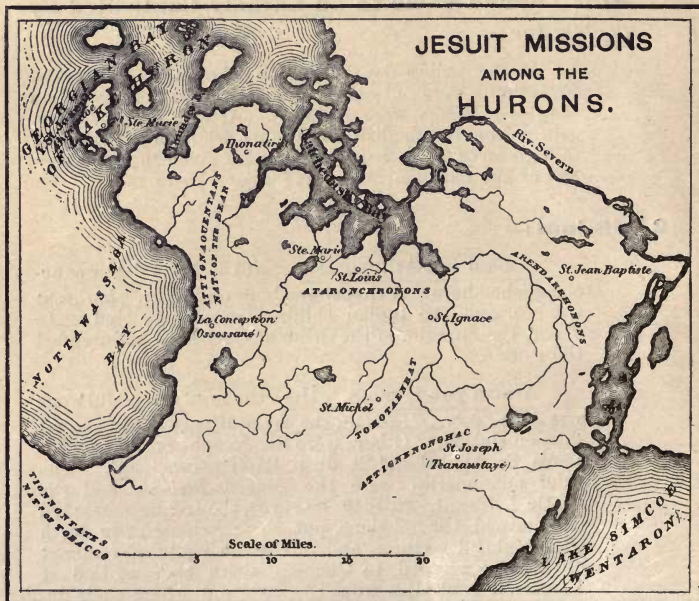
A. AMONG THE ALGONQUINS. Not a great deal was accomplished here. A chapel was built on the St. Charles at Quebec, and the Indian children were instructed. *Le Jeune*, the Superior of the Order at Quebec, superintended the work.

B. AMONG THE HURONS. Here the most successful work was done. *Ste. Marie* on the river *Wye*, was the central mission station. Others were St. Joseph, St. Ignace, St. Louis, St. Michel and St. Jean Baptiste (see map). The chief missionaries were the rugged *Breboeuf* and the gentle *Lalement*. In 1649, however, the Iroquois attacked and burned the missions, put the missionaries to death with frightful tortures, and finally the wretched remnant of Hurons escaped to Quebec, where they settled at Lorette, a few miles from the city, and where their descendants are to be found to this day.

C. AMONG THE IROQUOIS. Even among their declared enemies, the Iroquois, the French priests went. The hero of the Iroquois missions was Father *Jogues*, who was, in the end, put to death by them.

4. Result of the Failure of the Jesuit Missions :—

It was perhaps a good thing that the noble Jesuits failed. Had they succeeded, the Indians of North America would perhaps have assisted the French in extending their territory from ocean to ocean, and the French system of feudalism and absolutism might never have given place to the British system of freedom.



TOPIC VI.

GENERAL HISTORY OF CANADA

FROM CHAMPLAIN'S DEATH TO THE ESTABLISHMENT
OF CANADA AS A ROYAL PROVINCE.

SCHEME.

1. MATERIAL GROWTH OF THE COLONY.
2. RELIGIOUS GROWTH :—
 - (a) The Jesuit Missions.
 - (b) Founding of Convents.
 - (c) Laval and his work.
3. THE GOVERNORS.
4. DIFFICULTIES OF THE GOVERNORS, OWING TO :—
 - (a) Trade monopolies,
 - (b) Interference of church in affairs of state,
 - (c) Iroquois raids.

EXPANSION OF SCHEME.

1. Growth of the Colony—Forts Built or Improved:—

- (1) QUEBEC—in 1641 contained a population of 240 only.
- (2) SILLERY—a few miles west of Quebec, was founded about 1637.
- (3) THREE RIVERS—was founded by Champlain himself.
- (4) MONTREAL—was founded in 1642, by *Maisonneuve*, though in a sense Champlain was the real founder, as he had selected here a site for a trading post.
- (5) FT. RICHELIEU—afterwards called SOREL, was built in 1642 at the junction of the Richelieu and St. Lawrence, as it was by this route that the Iroquois commonly invaded Canada.

2. Religion—Its Progress and Difficulties:—

- A. THE JESUIT MISSIONS—(See Topic V.)
- B. FOUNDING OF CONVENTS AND HOSPITALS:—
 - (1) IN QUEBEC:
 - (a) The *Hotel Dieu* was founded by the noble *Duchess d'Aiguillon*, niece of Richelieu, and
 - (b) The *Ursuline Convent* was founded by the wealthy and eccentric *Madame de la Peltrie*.
 - (2) IN MONTREAL:

The *Hotel Dieu* was founded by a religious order called the Sulpitians.

The most noted of early Canadian Nuns, who cared for the sick, taught Indian children, and labored

at all sorts of missionary work, were the fervent but practical *Marie de l'Incarnation*, of Quebec, and *Jeanne Meance* and *Marguerite Bourgeois*, of Montreal.

3. Laval and His Work :—

Laval, a Jesuit of illustrious family, was appointed Vicar Apostolic of Quebec in 1659, and later on (1674) became the first Bishop of Canada. He was a man of wonderful zeal, but quarrelled with governor after governor, because of his theory that the church should rule the state. Laval University was founded by him.

4. The Governors and their Work :—

- (1) MONTMAGNY (1637-48), was Champlain's successor. His name, which means "Great Mountain," was translated into Indian "Onontio," a name applied by the Indians to all succeeding governors. He was a vigorous, successful ruler.
- (2) D'AILLEBOUST (1648-52), was a religious devotee, marked by no special ability.
- (3) DE LAUSON (1651-57), was a weak, cowardly and avaricious man. He allowed the Iroquois to carry off Huron prisoners in the immediate neighborhood of Quebec. He engaged in illegal trade for his own advantage, establishing a depot at Tadousac, to which the inhabitants were denied access.
- (4) D'ARGENSON (1658-61), was a good soldier, but, on account of quarrels with Laval, was recalled.
- (5) D'AVANGOUR (1661-63), was a man of hasty temper. Quarrelling with Laval on the question of giving brandy in trade with the Indians; he was recalled.

5. Difficulties of these Governors :—

These were threefold :

- (1) Because of the monopoly of the Company of One Hundred, which did not fulfil its agreements regarding the bringing over and making provision for colonists ;

- (2) Because the affairs of the church and the affairs of the state were not kept distinct ; and
 - (3) Because the country was neglected by France, and, having no military protection, was exposed to terrible Iroquois raids.
- (In this connection the reader should not fail to turn to Parkman's thrilling narratives of (a) The Onandaga Mission, (b) The Heroes of the Long Sault, and (c) The Heroine of Vercheres.)
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TOPIC VII.

ESTABLISHMENT OF CANADA AS A ROYAL PROVINCE. 1663.

SCHEME.

1. TRANSFER OF CANADA FROM THE COMPANY OF ONE HUNDRED TO THE KING :—

- (a) Causes of the Transfer.
- (b) Manner of the Transfer.

2. PROVISION FOR THE MILITARY DEFENCE OF CANADA.

3. FORM OF GOVERNMENT ESTABLISHED :—

- (1) The Governor.
- (2) The Intendant.
- (3) The Bishop.
- (4) The Supreme or Superior Council.

4. CANADIAN FEUDALISM :—

- (1) Why Introduced.
- (2) Difference between Canadian and European Feudalism.
- (3) The Seigneur and His Powers.
- (4) The Censitaire or Habitant.
- (5) General Effect of the System.

5. EMIGRATION AND GROWTH OF POPULATION.

6. INDUSTRIAL GROWTH OF THE COLONY.

7. PROVISION FOR EDUCATION.

8. CANADIAN SOCIETY.

EXPANSION OF SCHEME.

1. Transfer of Canada from the Company of One Hundred to the King :—

A. CAUSES OF THE TRANSFER :

- (1) Failure of the Company to provide for the colonization of the country.
- (2) Consequent languishing condition of the colony.
- (3) Ambition of Louis XIV. the new King of France, to build up a strong trans-Atlantic empire.

B. MANNER OF THE TRANSFER :

The Company gave up their charter to the King, and henceforth the colony was under his direct control.

2. Provision made for the Military Defence of Canada.

The MARQUIS DE TRACY, a veteran soldier, accompanied by a throng of young nobles, and 200 soldiers of the famous *Carignan-Salieres* regiment, was sent over to chastise the Iroquois. Forts were built on the Richelieu, and Tracy invaded the territory of the Iroquois, destroying their villages and crops.

3. The Form of Government Established :—

- (1) A GOVERNOR was appointed to be the military head of the Colony. He was usually a French nobleman of high rank and military distinction. He represented the king, commanded the forces, made treaties and conducted all negotiations with the Indians, or with other colonies.
- (2) An INTENDANT was also sent out to be the civil and judicial head of the colony. He was of lower birth and rank than the Governor, being generally sprung from the legal class, and was supposed to be learned in the law.

He appointed the judges, and was himself highest judge, an appeal being allowed to him from the supreme court. He controlled all the public money. He could issue whatever ordinances he saw fit, and interfere in the smallest affairs, even family matters. No inhabitant could leave Canada without his permission. He was present even at councils of war. Indeed an important part of his duty was to play the spy and act as a check on the Governor.

- (3) The BISHOP, or head of the Church, had also a great deal of political power, as Canada was as much a mission as a colony.

- (4) THE SUPREME OR SUPERIOR COUNCIL :

A Council to assist these three functionaries in the government was provided for. It was first called the *Supreme* and later on the *Superior* Council, and consisted originally of five members, appointed by the Bishop and Governor conjointly (a most unsatisfactory arrangement), and afterwards of twelve members appointed by the Crown.

Thus Canada, with her three heads, "The Man of the Sword, the Man of the Law, and the Man of the Church," was exposed to all the evils of a divided authority. There was no popular assembly of any kind, and the people had absolutely no political power.

4. Canadian Feudalism :—

- (1) WHY INTRODUCED :

Though the feudal system had long since died out in England, it still existed in France, and hence was implanted in Canada.

- (2) DIFFERENCE BETWEEN CANADIAN AND EUROPEAN FEUDALISM :

In Europe, the lord had the power to enforce military service from his vassal ; in Canada, only the Governor had this power.

- (3) THE SEIGNEUR AND HIS POWERS :

The land was given out in large grants to French gentlemen or *Seigneurs*, as they became called. The Seigneurs sublet his land to tenants or *censitaires*,

These paid to him a small ground rent, and were, besides, under many obligations to him, *e. g.* :—

- (a) He could judge and punish them for petty offences.
 - (b) They must grind their corn at his mill and leave $\frac{1}{4}$ in payment.
 - (c) They must bake their bread in his oven.
 - (d) If they sold their holdings, they must pay $\frac{1}{2}$ of the money to him.
 - (e) They must work for him certain days in the year, give him $\frac{1}{4}$ of the fish caught in his rivers, etc.
- These conditions, however, were not all regularly enforced.

(4) THE CENSITAIRE OR HABITANT :

The Censitaire was not without his advantages. The Seigneur could not take away his land, so long as he paid his dues. Farms in Quebec, long narrow stretches of land—"ribbons of land"—fronting a stream, descended from father to son for sometimes two centuries. The Censitaire, though rude and ignorant, was superior to the French peasant. He was never called a peasant, but then as now, was known as the *habitant*.

(5) GENERAL EFFECT OF THE SYSTEM :

Feudalism is necessarily an aristocratic system ; it led in Canada to the rise of a cultured aristocracy, but it retarded the advance of the common people.

5. Immigration and Growth of Population :—

The King sent out large numbers of emigrants, but Protestants were not allowed to emigrate. Women were sent out as wives for the settlers, and early marriages were encouraged, heavy fines being imposed on bachelors, and parents being obliged to marry off their children as soon as they arrived at maturity. Population grew rapidly, but, as a result of the system of compulsory marriage and general tyranny, many young men took to the woods, lived with the Indians, intermarried with them and engaged in illegal fur-trade. This class became known as *Coueurs de-bois*, or bush-rangers.

6. Industrial Growth of the Colony :—

This was fatally checked by the system of granting monopolies *Talon*, first and best of the *Intendants*, tried with little success to promote industries. He in-

troduced the culture of hemp, encouraged the manufacture of cloth, the making of soap, ship-building, mining, the working of tanneries, and established a brewery at Quebec, in the hope that beer would take the place of brandy. Some weaving was done by the women. It is said that articles of adornment were more made than useful articles. The making of artificial flowers for the churches became a fine art.

7. Provision for Education :—

The priests and the nuns were the only teachers. Laval established a seminary and industrial school at Quebec. Even gentlemen's children scarcely knew how to read or write. There were few books and no printing-press in the colony until after the English conquest.

8. Canadian Society :—

Social life was much brighter and gayer in Canada than in the English colonies, in spite of the greater prosperity of the latter. Quebec society caught some of the vices of Old France towards the last, but in general was free from them.

(NOTE—The student should read Parkman's *Old Régime in Canada* for the best account of the system of government during the French rule in Canada).

TOPIC VIII.

THE DISCOVERY OF THE GREAT WEST.

SCHEME.

1. QUESTION OF A WATERWAY TO THE PACIFIC.
2. DISCOVERY OF THE MISSISSIPPI—JOLIET AND MARQUETTE.
3. DISCOVERY OF THE OUTLET OF THE MISSISSIPPI—LA SALLE
4. FOUNDING OF THE COLONY OF LOUISIANA.

EXPANSION OF SCHEME.

1. Question of a Waterway from Atlantic to Pacific. :—

It was thought that perhaps the St. Lawrence and the lakes which feed it might connect with another river of which the Indians of the west were heard to speak, and that by this river a waterway might be found from ocean to ocean. The Mesipi or Mississippi, as this river was called, flowed, it was thought, into the Vermilion Sea (i.e. the Gulf of California).

2. Discovery of the Mississippi :—

The Mississippi had been discovered by a Spaniard, De Soto, long before, but the discoverer had been buried beneath its waters and his discovery forgotten. In 1673 LOUIS JOLIET, a French Canadian, accompanied by the Jesuit priest MARQUETTE, left the mission station of St. Ignace on the strait of Michimillimac (or Mackinaw), being commissioned by the Intendant, Talon, to go in quest of the Mississippi. They crossed Lake Michigan to Green Bay (*Green* is a corruption of *Grande*, great), passed up Fox river, and after a portage of a mile and a half reached Wisconsin, and thence paddled to the Mississippi. They explored this river as far as its junction with the Arkansas, then, fearing the hostility of the Indians of this region, returned to Canada. Marquette died shortly after in an attempt to establish a mission among the Illinois Indians. Joliet lived until 1700, and engaged in researches about Hudson's Bay and the Labrador coast, but did not visit the Mississippi again.

3. Discovery of the Outlet of the Mississippi :—

To trace the great river to its outlet, and to explore the fallacy of the theory that that outlet was the Vermilion Sea, was the work of a daring and indomitable spirit, ROBERT CAVELIER, SIEUR DE LA SALLE, who had made an unsuccessful attempt to dis over the Mississippi before Joliet, and who did discover the Ohio. After many failures he succeeded in his task and reached the Gulf of Mexico in 1682.

4. Founding of a Colony at the Mouth of the Mississippi :—

La Salle returned to France, and proposed to the King to found a colony at the mouth of the Mississippi. He was given ships and colonists and sailed for the Gulf of Mexico, but failed to find the mouth of the Mississippi, getting as far west as Galveston, or as some say, Matagorda Bay. Here he built a fort, St. Louis, and established his colonists, setting out again to find the Mississippi. While engaged in the quest he was assassinated by some of his followers. In spite of his ultimate failure La Salle ranks among the greatest of discoverers.

The colony was afterwards founded, however, by D'IBERVILLE, and named LOUISIANA. Its history is not part of the history of Canada.

TOPIC IX.

COUNT FRONTENAC AND HIS WORK.

SCHEME.

1. WHO FRONTENAC WAS.
2. HIS FIRST ADMINISTRATION, 1672-82 :—
 - (a) Fort Frontenac.
 - (b) Frontenac's Difficulties.
 - (c) His Recall.
3. INTERVAL BETWEEN HIS FIRST AND SECOND ADMINISTRATIONS :—
 - (a) De La Barre's Administration.
 - (b) Denonville's Administration.
4. HIS SECOND ADMINISTRATION :—
 - (a) King William's War.
 - (1) Causes.
 - (2) Events :—
 - (a) French Attacks on the English.
 - (b) English Attacks on the French.
 - (3) Peace of Ryswick.
 - (E) DEATH OF FRONTENAC : HIS CHARACTER.

EXPANSION OF SCHEME.

1. Who Frontenac Was :—

He was of a noble French family, and had followed the career of arms from the age of fifteen. He was fifty-two when he was appointed Governor of Canada.

2. His First Administration, 1672-1682 :—

A. FORT FRONTENAC FOUNDED :—

To keep the Indians from carrying their furs to Albany, a fort was built a little to the east of where the city of Kingston now stands. Here a great council of Iroquois in response to an invitation from Frontenac, was held, at which the Iroquois were very favorably impressed with the new Onontio. The fort was given to La Salle, who named it after the Governor.

B. FRONTENAC'S DIFFICULTIES :—

(1) WITH PERROT, THE GOVERNOR OF MONTREAL :—

Perrot engaged in illegal fur-trade, being in league with many of the coureurs-de-bois. Frontenac, who was himself accused of being in league with other coureurs-de-bois, tried to put down Perrot's set. In the end Perrot was sent to France, but afterwards returned and the two became reconciled.

(2) WITH BISHOP LAVAL :—

The vexed question of the sale of brandy to the Indians caused trouble. Frontenac justified it on the ground that if the Indians were not given French brandy they would take their furs to Albany, and that the very life of Canada depended on the fur trade.

(3) WITH THE INTENDANT, DUCHESNEAU :—

The Intendant was a partisan of the Bishop, hence he and the Governor quarrelled.

C. RECALL OF FRONTENAC :—

On account of these quarrels, both Governor and Intendant were recalled.

3. Interval Between Frontenac's First and Second Administrations :—

A. DE LA BARRE'S ADMINISTRATION :—

De La Barre, Frontenac's successor, had trouble with the Iroquois, who had been molesting the Indian allies. He made a disgraceful peace with them, shamelessly deserting their allies. He was consequently recalled.

B. DENOUVILLE'S ADMINISTRATION :—

The next governor, Denonville, being ordered to send some Indians to France to serve as galley slaves, treacherously seized a number of friendly Iroquois for the purpose. He then invaded the Iroquois territory, destroying the villages and cornfields. As it was expressed, he overturned a nest of wasps, but did not crush the wasps. The result was the terrible *Massacre of Lachine* in 1689, when 1,500 Iroquois warriors slaughtered the settlers at Lachine, near Montreal. Denonville was recalled.

4. Frontenac's Second Administration, 1689-98 :—

A. KING WILLIAM'S WAR :—

(1) CAUSES :

(a) War had broken out in Europe between William III. of England and Louis XIV. of France, and this naturally caused war between the French in Canada and the English in New York and New England.

(b) The question whether the Iroquois should be under English or French control was a chronic cause of trouble.

(2) EVENTS :

(a) FRENCH ATTACKS ON THE ENGLISH :

Frontenac brought back the survivors of the Iroquois whom Denonville had sent prisoners to France. But the Iroquois were not immediately conciliated, and Frontenac, to detach them from the English cause, organized *three expeditions* against the English settlements. All were successful, the first destroying *Schenectady*, the second *Salmon Falls*, and the third *Port Royal* (the site of the modern Portland) (See map).

(b) ENGLISH ATTACKS ON THE FRENCH:

The English retaliated, and under Sir William Phipps,

(I) Took *Port Royal* in Acadia, and

(II) Made an unsuccessful attack on *Quebec*, 1690 ; while,

(III) Another expedition was intended to proceed by way of Lake Champlain to attack Montreal, but was abandoned, and only a band of volunteers made raids on outlying settlements.

(3) PEACE OF RYSWICK, 1697 :

The war was closed in Europe by the *Peace of Ryswick*. The English in America demanded the restoration, not only of English but also of Iroquois prisoners in the hands of the French but Frontenac refused to admit the implied claim, that the Iroquois were under British supremacy.

B.

DEATH OF FRONTENAC, 1698 : ESTIMATE OF HIS CHAR-ACTER :—

Frontenac died in 1698. His character has been often assailed. He was of a violent temper, and he did not scruple to mend his ruined fortunes by engaging in illegal trade ; but he was on the whole an excellent governor, and in the opinion of the Indians was "The Greatest of Onontios."

TOPIC X.

QUEEN ANNE'S WAR.

KNOWN IN EUROPE AS THE WAR OF THE SPANISH
SUCCESSION.

SCHEME.

1. CAUSES OF THE WAR.

2. EVENTS :—

- (a) The French against the English.
- (b) The English against the French.

3. CLOSE OF THE WAR: TREATY OF UTRECHT :—

- (a) Terms of the Treaty.
- (b) Criticism of the Treaty.

EXPANSION OF SCHEME.

1. Causes of the War :—

It was merely an echo of the great European struggle over the question of succession to the throne of Spain.

2. Events :—

A. FRENCH AGAINST ENGLISH :—

Raids were made from Canada upon the outlying New England settlements. *Wells, Casco and Deerfield* (see map) were burned, and many of their inhabitants carried captive to Canada.

B. ENGLISH AGAINST FRENCH :—

(1) CAPTURE OF PORT ROYAL, 1710 :

Port Royal captured in the last war, had been restored to the French. It was now re taken by *Francis Nicholson*. Its capture meant the conquest of Acadia.

(2) EXPEDITION AGAINST QUEBEC, 1711 :

The English Government sent a fleet under Admiral *Walker*, with an army under General *Hill*, (a useless fellow of fashion appointed to this position by court favor) to aid the New Englanders in an attack on Quebec. Some of the ships were wrecked, and many lives lost in the River St. Lawrence, off the *Isles des Oeufs*, and the whole fleet narrowly escaped destruction ; hence the expedition was abandoned.

3. Close of the War ; Treaty of Utrecht, 1713 :—

A. TERMS OF TREATY AFFECTING CANADA :—

- By the Treaty of Utrecht, which closed the war :
- (1) Great Britain obtained *the territory about Hudson's Bay* (where some forts had been built, which had been passing from French to English, and from

English to French hands), *Acadia*, and *Newfoundland*;

- (2) The French kept Cape Breton Island, *with the right to fortify it* (a provision which led to the building of the all but impregnable fortress of Louisburg afterwards);
- (3) The Iroquois Indians were acknowledged to be subjects of England.

3. Criticism of the Treaty :—

It was a piece of folly on the part of the British Government not to insist on the cession of Cape Breton Island along with Acadia. With the Island in French possession, and fortified too, the English possession of Acadia was of little advantage.

TOPIC XI.

THE WAR OF THE AUSTRIAN SUCCESSION,

(IN SO FAR AS IT AFFECTED CANADA.)

SCHEME.

1. CAUSES.

2. EVENTS :—

- (a) An Attack on Annapolis.
- (b) Capture of Louisburg, 1745.
- (c) Raids from Canada on
 - (1) Saratoga,
 - (2) Ft. Massachusetts.
- (d) Attempt to Recover Louisburg.
- (e) Attack on Grand Pré.

3. PEACE OF AIX-LA-CHAPELLE, 1748.

EXPANSION OF SCHEME.

1. Causes :—

The war in America was the result of a great European struggle in which England and France were on opposite sides. England being the ally ; and France one of the many enemies of Maria Theresa, queen of Austria.

2. Events :—

A. ATTACK ON ANNAPOLIS :—

The French attempted, but unsuccessfully, to take Annapolis, as Port Royal had become called.

B. TAKING OF LOUISBURG. 1745 :—

An army of New Englanders, under *Wm. Pepperell*, assisted by an English fleet under *Commodore Warren*, captured this place.

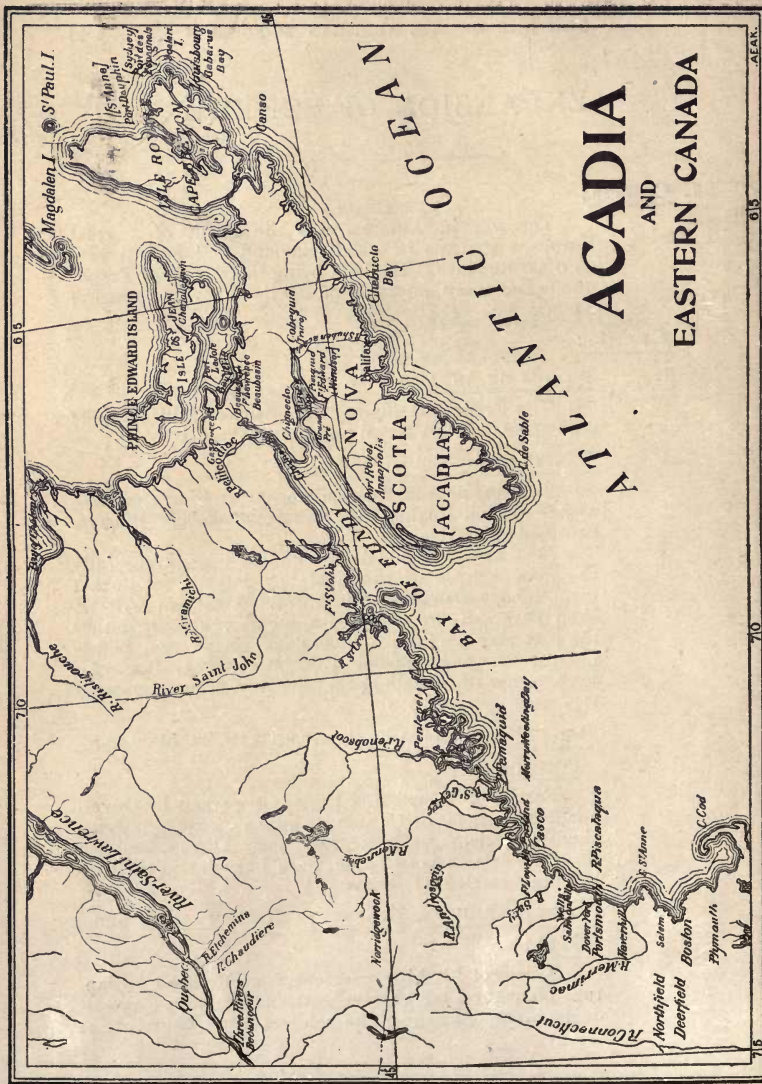
(The student would do well here to compare carefully the account given of this affair by Parkman with that given by our Canadian Kingsford. American writers, even Parkman, are disposed to ignore almost altogether the part played by the English fleet. Read also, Bourinot's account in his *Memorials of Cape Breton*. It was for this capture of Louisburg that the American monument was recently raised.)

C. RAIDS FROM CANADA ON SARATOGA AND FT. MASSACHUSETTS :—

Parties of French and Indians were sent by Governor Beauharnois, of Canada, to make raids on outlying English settlements. *Saratoga*, near Albany, and *Ft. Massachusetts* on the Hoosac, were burned and their inhabitants carried off captives.

D. EXPEDITION FROM FRANCE TO RECOVER LOUISBURG, 1746 :—

A fleet of 21 ships, was sent from France to recapture Louisburg, but storms scattered the ships ; an epidemic broke out among the soldiers who had arrived at



ACADIA AND EASTERN CANADA

Halifax ; the commander died and the second in command committed suicide ; and the remnant of the band returned to France.

E. ATTACK ON GRAND PRÉ :—

The French from Canada sent about 700 men to invade Acadia. Piloted by some Acadians, surprised a force of English under *Col. Noble*, at Grand Pré. Noble was among the slain, and those who survived were allowed to march to Annapolis, on condition of their not bearing arms in Acadia for six months.

3. Close of the War ; Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle.

1748 :—

The chief provision of the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, which closed the war, was the restoration of Louisburg to France. Loud were the complaints of the New Englanders at this—to them—unjustifiable act of Britain. The whole war had been one of the most useless and barren of wars in all history.

TOPIC XII.

THE WAR OF THE BOUNDARIES.

SCHEME.

1. CAUSES :—
 - A. The Acadian Boundary Question.
 - B. The Great West.
 - C. The European Struggle.
2. MINISTRIES CONDUCTING THE WAR :—
 - A. Newcastle.
 - B. Pitt and Newcastle.
 - C. Bute.
3. GENERALS IN COMMAND :—
 - A. French.
 - B. English.
4. EVENTS OF THE WAR :—
 - A. BEFORE THE FORMAL DECLARATION OF WAR :
 - 1754.—Beginning of hostilities.
 - 1755 :—
 - (1) In the Ohio Valley.
 - (2) In the Lake Champlain district.
 - (3) In Acadia.
 - (4) Expedition against Niagara.
 - B. THE SEVEN YEARS' WAR PROPER :—
 - (1) Period of British Reverses, 1756-57 :

1756 :—

- (a) Taking of Oswego by the French.
- (b) Attempt to capture Fort William Henry.

1757 :—

- (a) London's Louisburg expedition.
- (b) Capture of Fort William Henry.
- (2) Period of British successes, 1758, '59, '60 :

1758 :—

- (a) Capture of Louisburg.
- (b) The Ticonderoga Expedition.
- (c) Capture of Fort Frontenac.
- (d) Capture of Fort Duquesne

1759 :—

- (a) Taking of Ticonderoga and Crown Point.
- (b) Taking of Niagara.
- (c) Taking of Quebec.

1760 :—

- (a) Battle of Ste. Foye.
- (b) Surrender of Montreal.

C. CONSPIRACY OF PONTIAC, 1763 '64 :—

- (1) Causes.
- (2) The Leader.
- (3) Chief Incidents.—Detroit, Michillimackinac, Fort Pitt, etc

5. RESULTS OF THE WAR : TERMS OF THE PEACE OF PARIS.

EXPANSION OF SCHEME.

1. Causes :—

A. THE ACADIAN BOUNDARY QUESTION :

Acadia, ceded to England by the Peace of Utrecht in 1713, was a name originally applied to more than the Peninsula of Nova Scotia, but after its surrender the French maintained that it comprised only this peninsula, not even including the isthmus joining it to what is now New Brunswick. North of the Missaguash River they built Fort Beauséjour, south of it the English built Fort Lawrence. The Acadians, influenced by the priests and Canadians refused to take the oath of allegiance to England, and were many of them suspected of secretly aiding their kinsmen, and inciting the Indians against the English in Acadia.

B. THE GREAT WEST AND THE OHIO VALLEY :

The French also claimed that the valley of the Mississippi, explored by the daring of Frenchmen, belonged to them ; the English disputed this claim. The French aimed at connecting Louisiana and Canada by a chain of forts. To secure the Ohio valley, a fort, Duquesne, was built at the junction of the rivers Alleghany and Monongahela, which form the Ohio.

C. THE SEVEN YEARS' WAR IN EUROPE :

Usually the Colonial War had been caused by the European Wars ; in this case fighting began first in America. Still, when the European struggle, known as the Seven Years' War broke out in Europe, it gave an impetus to the Colonial struggle.

2. The English Ministries which conducted the War :—

A. NEWCASTLE :

The Duke of Newcastle, who was in power when the war broke out, was an incompetent war minister, and under his management everything went wrong.

B. PITT AND NEWCASTLE. 1757-61 :

In 1757, William Pitt, England's greatest war minister, joined Newcastle, Pitt having the sole direction of the war, and Newcastle securing the majorities in Parliament. Under Pitt the war became a splendid success.

C. BUTE :

In 1761, Pitt was driven from power largely by the ill-will of the young king, George III., and a court favorite, the Earl of Bute, succeeded him. He was a poor minister, but the war was practically over at the time of his accession to office, and he had only to conclude the treaty of Peace.

3. The Generals Commanding in the War :—

A. ON THE SIDE OF THE FRENCH :

Dieskau was commander in 1755. In 1756 the *Marquis de Montcalm*, a man of military distinction and of an ardent, impulsive temperament, was appointed. Of his associates, *De Lévis* was most noted. The Governor of Canada, *Vaudreuil*, also held command, but the disputes between him and Montcalm proved fatal to the cause of France.

B. ON THE SIDE OF THE ENGLISH :

Braddock, *Washington*, *Shirley*, Governor of Massachusetts, and *Sir William Johnson*, were the chief leaders in 1755. In 1756 and 1757, *Loudon* and *Abercrombie*, both incapable men, directed affairs. In 1758, when the appointments of Pitt came into force, splendid leaders were chosen. *Abercrombie* was, unfortunately, retained, but *Lord Howe*, an officer of repute, was associated with him, and *Amherst*, *Wolfe*, Admiral *Escaven*, and Brigadier *Forbes*, were given commands.

4. Events of the War :—

A. BEFORE THE FORMAL DECLARATION OF WAR :

- 1754 (a) In 1754 Washington was placed in command of a force to drive the French from the Ohio Valley, and coming upon a concealed detachment of the French from Duquesne he attacked them, thereby bringing upon himself the charge of commencing hostilities, as the

French pretended that their force had been sent on a peaceable errand. Washington next built Fort Necessity, south of Duquesne, but as a strong force of Canadians and Indians advanced against him, he was obliged to abandon the place.

2. 1755. (1) IN THE OHIO VALLEY :—

General Braddock was sent from England to assist the Colonists in driving the French from the Ohio Valley. After a long and wearisome march, he came upon the enemy concealed in the forest. His army was utterly defeated, and he mortally wounded in the action.

(2) IN THE LAKE CHAMPLAIN REGION :—

An attempt was also made to drive the French from the region of Lakes George and Champlain. A fort was built on the left of the Hudson (Ft. Edward), and another at the southern end of Lake George (Ft. William Henry). Baron Dieskau, French Commander at Crown Point, advanced about nine miles south to Ticonderoga, and met the English under Sir William Johnson (knighted after the victory), an Irishman who had great skill in managing the Iroquois. In this *Battle of Lake George*, the French were defeated, and Dieskau taken prisoner.

(3) IN ACADIA—EXPULSION OF ACADIANS :—

Fort Beauséjour was taken by the English. As the Acadians were still suspected of disloyalty, the English government decided that they had forfeited their right to their land, and might justly be deprived of it. Accordingly, the Acadians were made prisoners, placed on board ship, and taken to different places along the Atlantic seaboard.*

(4) PLAN OF EXPEDITION AGAINST NIAGARA :—

The capture of Niagara had also been planned, and Shirley, Governor of Massachusetts, advanced to Oswego, but, learning that Fort Niagara and Frontenac had been recently strengthened, and fearing that if he

(* The student will do well to read the latest contribution to the literature of this painful episode in our history—"Acadia, Missing Links of a Lost Chapter in American History;" by Edouard Richard. The writer, a descendant of one of those expatriated Acadians, brings new facts to bear upon a question which Parkman apparently settled a decade or so ago. According to Richard, the expulsion of this unhappy people was anything but the justifiable thing Parkman makes it out to be.)

LAKE CHAMPLAIN DISTRICT



attacked Niagara, the French would attack Oswego, he abandoned the enterprise.

B. THE SEVEN YEARS' WAR PROPER, 1756-63 :—

(1) PERIOD OF FAILURE FOR THE ENGLISH, 1756-'57 :—

1756. (a) TAKING OF OSWEGO BY THE FRENCH :—

Montcalm captured this fort, and thus removed the only check the English had on the French forts, Niagara and Frontenac.

(b) ATTEMPT TO CAPTURE FORT WILLIAM HENRY :—

The Governor of Canada, Vaudreuil, sent a force under his brother to seize this fort, but the expedition proved a failure.

1757. (a) LOUDON'S LOUISBURG EXPEDITION :—

Loudon planned an attack on Louisburg as a preliminary to an attack on Quebec. His troops got as far as Halifax and were joined by the fleet, but, hearing that the Louisburg garrison had been strengthened, Loudon abandoned his plan. The expedition was nicknamed the "cabbage-planting expedition," as the only thing accomplished had been the planting of these vegetables—to be used as a preventive of scurvy.

(b) CAPTURE OF FT. WILLIAM HENRY :—

This fort left in a weak state by Loudon when gathering troops for his Louisburg expedition, was captured by Montcalm. The garrison, who by the terms of surrender, were to be allowed to retreat safely to Ft. Edward, were attacked and large numbers massacred by the Indian followers of Montcalm.

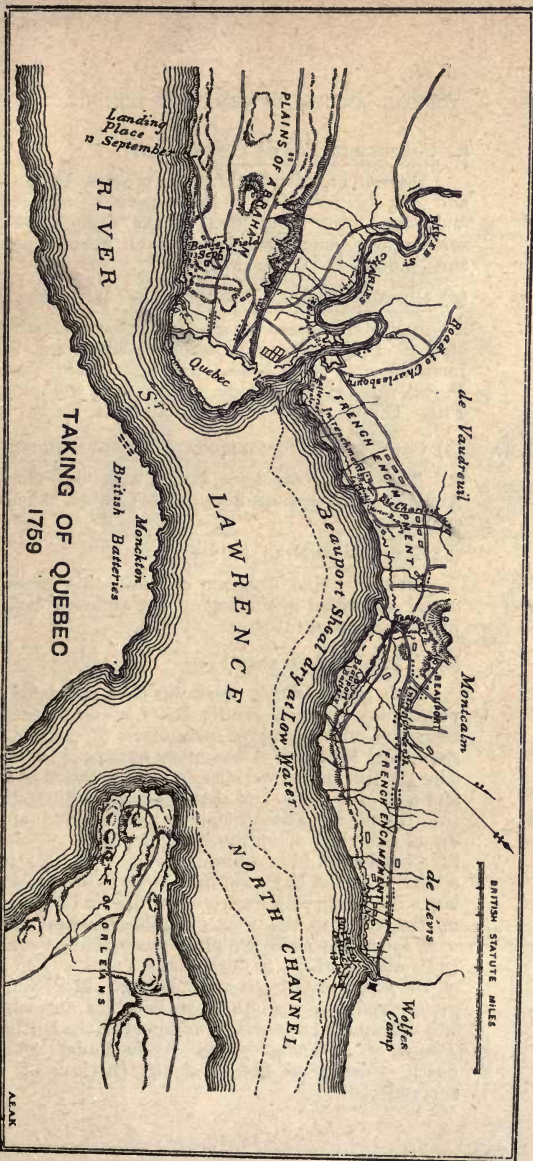
2. Period of Success, 1758-'60 :—

1758 (a) TAKING OF LOUISBURG :—

Amherst and Wolfe, after a siege of fifty-two days, took this fort. All Cape Breton, the Isle St. Jean (Prince Edward), and all the stores, arms, etc., became British property.

(b) TICONDEROGA EXPEDITION :—

Abercrombie, with Lord Howe, attempted to take this fort, but Montcalm, though with a far inferior force, drove the English back, Howe being killed in the action. Abercrombie was soon after recalled.



(c) CAPTURE OF FORT FRONTENAC :—

Bradstreet, with 3,000 men, crossed Lake Ontario and took this fort, with a large quantity of provisions and other stores. The loss to the French was most serious, as communications with their western ports was thus cut off.

(d) CAPTURE OF FORT DUQUESNE :—

Brigadier Forbes, after a toilsome march, arrived at Fort Duquesne, to find the enemy gone, and the fortifications storehouses and barracks destroyed. Forbes erected a stockade, and named the place Fort Pitt. On his way back to Philadelphia, Forbes died.

1759 (a) CAPTURE OF TICONDEROGA AND CROWN POINT :—

These two forts were taken without difficulty by Amherst, who then set his soldiers to work to build new structures.

(b) CAPTURE OF NIAGARA :—

Prideaux and Johnson attacked this place. Prideaux was killed in the action, but Johnson carried the work to a successful issue.

(c) CAPTURE OF QUEBEC :—

The most difficult work was that entrusted to the young major-general Wolfe, and his assistants Admiral Saunders, and the three brigadiers, Monckton, Townshend and Murray. All summer was spent in the work. The English troops were landed on the island of Orleans and on Point Levis, and their cannon thundered against the city walls. The French under Montcalm and Vandreuil stretched along the Beauport shore, between the St. Charles and Montmorenci rivers. Wolfe attempted a landing at the Montmorenci, but was driven back. At last a desperate plan was resorted to. A landing further up the river to the west of Quebec, where the steep cliffs seemed to make the place unassailable was effected, while all the while, to deceive the French, the batteries on the island of Orleans were playing. Montcalm, when undeceived, hastened to drive back his assailants, but was defeated, and mortally wounded in the battle on the *Plains of Abraham*, where Wolfe found victory but death. Vandreuil fled, and the garrison at Quebec surrendered.



1760 (a) BATTLE OF STE. FOYE:—

The French, who had retreated to Montreal, advanced under De Levis, hoping to recapture Quebec. Murray, who commanded the English, imprudently marched out to meet them, and was defeated in a second battle on the Plains of Abraham, the battle of Ste. Foye, as it is commonly called. The appearance of British ships in the St. Lawrence, however, caused the victorious French to retreat.

(b) CAPTURE OF MONTREAL:—

Soon three armies surrounded the last French stronghold, Montreal, and the place surrendered to Amherst. With it all Canada passed into British hands.

C. THE CONSPIRACY OF PONTIAC, 1763-'64:—(1) CAUSES:—

Though peace was made in 1763, the Western Indians, whose alliance was now a matter of no consequence, and who were hence not treated with the deference which both French and English had before been accustomed to pay them, became dissatisfied, and, instigated by some French traders, made a rash attempt to restore French supremacy.

(2) THE LEADER:—

Pontiac, the leader, was a chief of the Ottawas, a tribe living between Lakes Huron and Michigan. Pontiac was very able and cunning, and had remarkable power over all the Western Indians.

(3) CHIEF INCIDENTS:—

Most of the western posts were attached, *Detroit*, *Michillimackinac* and *Fort Pitt*, being the chief. *Detroit* and *Fort Pitt* held out, but *Michillimackinac*, *Presquile*, *Le Breuf*, and nine other forts were taken. The Indians displayed unusual skill and persistence, especially in the long siege of *Detroit*. In the end the conspiracy was utterly defeated and Pontiac forced to sue for peace. His death, at the hands of another Indian the following year, removed all danger of further trouble from the Indians.

V. RESULTS OF THE WAR:—

By the *Peace of Paris*, which closed the war in 1763, England gained Canada, Cape Breton, Prince Edward Island, and some West India Islands. Florida, which had previously belonged to Spain, was ceded to England, and Louisiana passed to Spain. England, instead of a nation, was now an empire. Canada passed from despotic to free government, from a system which repressed her energies, to a system which gave them the greatest possible development.

PART II.

CANADA UNDER BRITISH RULE.

TOPIC 1.

THE QUEBEC ACT, 1774.

SCHEME.

1. SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT IN FORCE FROM THE ENGLISH CONQUEST TO THE QUEBEC ACT.
 - A. MILITARY RULE, 1760-'64.
 - B. SEMI-MILITARY RULE, 1764 '74.
2. THE QUEBEC ACT :—
 - A. CAUSES LEADING TO IT.
 - B. ITS PROVISIONS :
 - (1) as to Boundaries.
 - (2) as to Government.
 - (3) as to Law.
 - (d) as to Religion.
 - (e) as to Property.
 - C. OBJECTIONS TO THE ACT :—
 - (1) Extension of Boundaries.
 - (2) Government.
 - (3) Separation of Canada from England's other American Colonies.

EXPANSION OF SCHEME.

I. System of Government in force from the Conquest to the Quebec Act :—

A. MILITARY RULE, 1760-'64 :

During this time the General and the Officers of the army had control of affairs ; keeping order and making what regulations were necessary. Yet the Governors adhered mainly to the French customs, and did not judge by military law. The country was divided into three districts :

- That of Quebec, governed by Murray,
- That of Three Rivers, governed by Burton,
- That of Montreal, governed by Gage.

General Amherst was absent from Canada most of the time, and in 1763 was succeeded in the command of the army by General Gage.

B. SEMI-MILITARY RULE, 1764-'74 :

After the Peace of Paris confirmed England in the possession of Canada, a more definite arrangement was made for its government.

- (1) THE GOVERNMENT was placed in the hands of a *Governor and a Council*, Murray being appointed first Governor. No parliament was provided for.
- (2) THE COURTS OF JUSTICE were established. The English law was introduced and the trials were to be by jury if either party desired it. In disputes between two Englishmen the jury were to be all English ; between two Frenchmen, all French ; between an Englishman and a Frenchman, the jury were to be mixed.
- (3) PRINTING* was introduced, and the first Canadian newspaper, *The Quebec Gazette*, appeared in 1764.

* A newspaper appeared before this in Nova Scotia, which was not then, however, a part of Canada.

- (4) The Church was not molested. Religious liberty so far as the laws of England allowed, had been promised by the Treaty of Paris. The laws of England at the time were very severe against Roman Catholics, but, except that the priests had to take the oath of allegiance to England, the rights of the Roman Catholic clergy were untouched.

2. The Quebec Act, 1774 :—

A. CAUSES LEADING TO THE ACT :

- (1) The introduction of English law was very distasteful to the French, who did not like Trial by Jury, or the law relating to property and inheritance, especially the rule by which the eldest son succeeded to the bulk of his father's property.
- (2) The English minority in Canada were greatly dissatisfied. They brought about Murray's recall, alleging that he showed partiality to the French, and they demanded an elective assembly, to which, as in Great Britain at that time, only Protestants could be elected. This demand was felt to be unreasonable, as there were over 80,000 French and not more than 400 English in Canada at the time. However, Carleton, Murray's successor, felt that some change was imperative, and accordingly went to England in 1770, remaining there until 1774, when The Quebec Act was passed.

B. THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT :

(1) AS TO BOUNDARIES :

The Boundaries of Canada were greatly extended. They reached, in the north, the lands granted to the Hudson's Bay Company ; in the west, to the Ohio and its junction with the Mississippi ; and in the east to the sea.

(2) AS TO GOVERNMENT :

The Government was placed in the hands of a GOVERNOR and a *Legislative Council*, the latter to consist of not more than 23, nor fewer than 17 members. They were to make ordinances, but were not given power to impose taxes, except such as the inhabitants should choose to have

made for municipal purposes. No parliament was provided for.

(3) AS TO LAW :

The French Civil Law relating to property, and the English Criminal Law, with Trial by Jury, were to be used.

(4) AS TO RELIGION :

The Roman Catholics were to have religious freedom, but the supremacy of the British king was to be recognized. The Roman Catholic clergy were to receive the tithes and accustomed dues from those professing their faith, but the king might make provision for the support of the Protestant religion.

(5) AS TO PROPERTY :

All Canadian subjects, the religious orders and communities only excepted, were to hold their property and enjoy all their civil rights.

C. OBJECTIONS TO THE ACT :

(1) EXTENSION OF THE BOUNDARIES :

It was urged that it was unjust to extend the boundaries of Canada so far, thus inflicting French laws not only on the French people, but also on people outside the limits of French settlement. Virginia and Pennsylvania, both of which had laid claims to the Ohio valley, were especially indignant.

(2) THE GOVERNMENT :

The English settlers strongly objected to the government by a Council appointed by the Crown, instead of by an Assembly elected by themselves.

(3) SEPARATION OF CANADA FROM ENGLAND'S OTHER

AMERICAN POSSESSIONS :

The other American Colonies objected to the Act, on the ground that it would create a wide gulf between them and Canada, since the institutions given to Canada were so widely different from those established in all the other British colonies. These objections proved unavailing, however.

TOPIC II.

CANADA AND THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

SCHEME.

1. CAUSES OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION :

A. THE SEVEN YEARS' WAR :

- (1) indirectly, by removing the necessity of loyalty,
- (2) directly, by the debt which resulted (from the war), and the consequent schemes of colonial taxation.

B. PLANS OF TAXING AMERICA :

- (1) The Stamp Act—its passage and repeal.
- (2) The Revenue Act.

2. EVENTS OF THE WAR AFFECTING CANADA :

A. AMERICAN ADDRESS TO THE CANADIANS :

B. AMERICAN INVASION OF CANADA, 1775-'76 :

- (1) Preliminary Expedition—capture of
 - (a) Ticonderoga,
 - (b) Crown Point.
- (2) Montgomery's Expedition—capture of
 - (a) Chambly,
 - (b) St. John's,
 - (c) Montreal.
- (3) Arnold's March to Quebec.
- (4) Siege of Quebec.
- (5) Americans Driven From Canada.

- C. EVENTS OF 1777 :—Burgoyne's Expedition from Canada into New York—Surrender at Saratoga.
 - D. EVENTS OF 1778 :—France and America—French Address to the Canadians.
3. RESULTS OF THE WAR—TREATY OF VERSAILLES, 1783—TERMS AFFECTING CANADA :
- A. Loss of District Between the Lakes and the Ohio.
 - B. Newfoundland and the Fisheries.
 - C. General Effect of the War on England's Colonial Policy.
4. CRITICISM OF THE TREATY :
- A. With regard to the loss of the region south of the lakes.
 - B. With regard to the French shore in Newfoundland.
-

EXPANSION OF SCHEME.

1. Causes of the American Revolution :—

A. THE SEVEN YEARS' WAR :

- (1) The Seven Years' War had removed the enemy against whom the English colonists of America had been constantly fighting. Hitherto loyalty to Britain had been a necessity, because the colonists required British assistance. Such being no longer the case, scope was given for the development of a thousand differences before lost sight of.
- (2) Besides, the Seven Years' War had cost a great deal, and Britain, with a population of 8,000,000, was loaded with a debt of £140,000,000. It was, moreover, thought necessary to keep a part of the British army in America, to protect Britain's increased dominions.

B. PLANS OF TAXING AMERICA :

(1) THE STAMP ACT :

Accordingly, the British Government decided to enforce more strictly the NAVIGATION LAWS, by which England controlled the colonial trade, and at the same time in order to support, or partly support,* a British force in America, to impose an internal tax in the form of a Government stamp which all legal paper must bear. A *Stamp Act* was therefore passed in 1765. America protested strongly against the imposition of a tax by a parliament in whose councils she had no voice, claiming that *taxation implies representation*. Some of the most prominent of English politicians (*e.g.* Pitt and Burke) championed the cause of the colonists and through their influence the *Stamp Act* was repealed in 1766, the repeal being, however, accompanied by a *Declaratory Act*, asserting that Britain had the right to tax her colonies.

* "It cannot be too distinctly stated that there is not a fragment of evidence that any English statesman, or any class of the English people, desired to raise anything by direct taxation from the colonies for purposes that were purely English."—"History of England in the Eighteenth Century."—LECKY.

(2) THE REVENUE ACT:

It was not long before the projects for taxing America were revived, and in 1767, a *Revenue Act* was passed, imposing duties on tea, glass, lead and painters' colors. Two years later, these duties were all removed except the one on tea. The Americans were indignant, and when a cargo of tea reached Boston harbor, a band of the colonists, dressed and painted like Indians, boarded the ships and threw the tea over. This is always spoken of as the Boston Tea Party. The indignant English parliament then passed the *Boston Port Bill*, closing the harbor, and also altered the charter of Massachusetts so as greatly to reduce its liberties. A military man, General Gage, was appointed governor, and a body of troops sent to assist in keeping order. The other colonies then made common cause with Massachusetts, took measures for defence, and raised an army. Thus began the war.

2. Events of the War Affecting Canada:—**A. AMERICAN ADDRESS TO THE CANADIANS:**

To induce Canada to join them the Americans sent an address which was circulated about the country, and which made a strong impression on the *habitants*. The *clergy* and the *seigneurs*, however, whose rights had just been guaranteed by the Quebec Act, remained loyal to Britain. But, as the best that could be expected of a people so recently conquered was neutrality, Canada was in a very defenceless condition, and the Governor, Carleton, appealed in vain to Gage and to England for assistance.

B. INVASION OF CANADA, 1775-'76:**(1) CAPTURE OF TICONDEROGA AND CROWN POINT:**

It was decided to invade Canada, and as a preliminary step, ETHAN ALLEN and a force of "Green Mountain Boys," (as the people of Vermont were called) were sent against forts Ticonderoga and Crown Point. Both of these places were easily taken, and their garrisons sent as prisoners to New York.

(2) MONTGOMERY'S EXPEDITION:

Two expeditions were now planned, one to proceed by way of Lake Champlain and the Richelieu, the other

by the line of the Kennebec and Chaudiere rivers. The first was led by General Montgomery. The forts along the line of march, *Chambly* and *St. John's* were taken, and Montgomery marched upon *Montreal*, which also quietly surrendered. A deputation soon after came from *Three Rivers* assuring Montgomery of the friendliness of that city. All Canada, except Quebec, was now in American possession.

(3) ARNOLD'S MARCH TO QUEBEC:

Meanwhile, General Arnold, who had charge of the other expedition, was advancing along the Kennebec, across the highlands dividing the seaward-flowing streams from the tributaries of the St. Lawrence, and thence down the Chaudiere to Point Levis, opposite Quebec. He was soon after joined by Montgomery, and the two commanders united their forces in the siege of Quebec.

(4) SIEGE OF QUEBEC:

The siege began on the fifth of December, and lasted till the sixth of May. An attack was made on the last night of the year, Montgomery advancing along Champlain street in the Lower Town, and Arnold coming around by way of the suburb of St. Roch, the design being to meet to the east of the city. Montgomery was, however, killed while still in his march along Champlain street, and Arnold was wounded in his march round the north of the city. The assault was a complete failure, but the baffled assailants did not abandon the siege until the spring brought British ships of war to the relief of Quebec.

(5) AMERICANS DRIVEN FROM CANADA:

The summer was spent in the work of driving the invaders from Canada. In the autumn, Carleton, having had boats built for the purpose, expelled them from their last strongholds on Lake Champlain, defeating Arnold in a naval battle, and driving him in headlong flight to Crown Point. Carleton took possession of this fort, but, on account of its distance from Canada, and of the impossibility of garrisoning it with a force strong enough to resist attack, he reluctantly abandoned it for the winter. For this he was reprimanded by the British government, and was superseded in the command

by General Burgoyne—an insult which caused the high-spirited Carleton to resign his position as governor of Canada.

C. EVENTS OF 1777—EXPEDITION FROM CANADA INTO
NEW YORK :

The American Declaration of Independence in 1776 roused England to greater efforts. Burgoyne, Carleton's successor, was sent by way of Canada to invade New York, with a force of English, Germans and Indians, in order to co-operate with another British general, Howe. Through some misunderstanding, Howe, ignorant of Burgoyne's movements, was at this time advancing up the Chesapeake. Burgoyne had reached Saratoga, but, as supplies ran short, and no news came from Howe, and as, besides, an American army lay between him and Albany, Burgoyne was forced to make a complete surrender.

D. EVENTS OF 1778—FRANCE AND AMERICA—FRENCH
ADDRESS TO THE CANADIANS :

In 1778 France allied with the Americans, and another effort was made to win Canada over. An address appealing to their compatriots by the memory of Montcalm, to make common cause against their ancient foe, was sent by these French allies, and a fresh invasion planned. The address powerfully affected the Canadians, even the clergy and the seigneurs now wavering. But the American leader, Washington, fearing that if Canada were gained by French arms, France would expect the cession of the country to her by way of payment for her assistance to the Americans, gave no encouragement to the scheme, which thus fell through.

3. Results of the War—Terms of the Treaty Affecting Canada :—

In the latter part of the struggle Canada had little share or interest, only excepting some desultory attacks from Detroit and Niagara upon American outposts in the West, particularly upon Wyoming and Vincennes (see Campbell's *Gertrude of Wyoming*)—the object of these raids being to keep control of the district south of the lakes. The PEACE OF VERSAILLES in 1783 closed the war.

A. By this treaty not only were the United States acknowledged to be free and independent, but they were given the district between the Ohio and Lake Ontario, which since 1774 had been part of Canada. The boundary between the two countries began at the Lake of the Woods (the west being still unsurveyed), passed through the middle of the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence to the 45th parallel, from there along the highlands dividing the tributaries of the St. Lawrence from streams flowing seaward, and thence down the St. Croix river to its mouth.

B. NEWFOUNDLAND AND THE FISHERIES :

Ever since 1713 Newfoundland had been a British possession, but the French had retained the right of fishing on its coasts. In 1763 the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon had been ceded to France, on condition that no fortifications or permanent settlements were to be made. These islands were now ceded entirely to her without any such condition. The coast of Newfoundland from St. John to Cape Rae, i.e., the whole west and a third of the eastern coast was to be assigned to the use of the French fishermen. They were not to winter on the island, or to make any but necessary buildings, but, on the other hand, the British promised to leave this part of the island unsettled.

C. GENERAL RESULT OF THE WAR :

- (1) England learned a valuable lesson in imperial policy from this war. She has not attempted to coerce her colonies since, but has given them more and more independence.
- (2) Besides, British attention was more attracted to Canada, and the value of the hitherto despised possession began to be realized.

I. Criticism of the Treaty :—

- A.** England has been blamed for giving up the country south of the lakes. But, to retain it would have required a large number of ports strongly fortified, and England was not prepared to make the outlay.
- B.** The concessions granted to the French in connection with the Newfoundland fisheries have been criticized as unwise, and as very prejudicial to the growth of that

colony. The French Shore question is still unsolved, and is one of the causes of the present embarrassment in the island.

(NOTE.—As an instance of British ignorance or indifference in regard to Canada at this time, it is not uninteresting to know that the British ambassador at Paris was ready to cede to the United States almost the whole of the present Province of Ontario. According to one of the plans first submitted, the boundary line was so drawn as to include nearly all of this territory in the United States.)

TOPIC III.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL ACT, (OR THE CANADA ACT), 1791.

SCHEME.

1. CAUSES WHICH LED TO THE PASSAGE OF THE ACT.

2. PROVISIONS OF THE ACT :

A Division of Canada into two provinces.

B Government of each province by

(1) A Crown-appointed Governor,

(2) An Executive Council or Ministry,

(3) A Parliament, to consist of

(a) An Upper House, the Legislative Council,

(b) A Lower House or Legislative Assembly.

C Powers of Governor.

D Qualifications of voters.

E Power of control reserved by the British Parliament.

F Land and Law.

G Religion.

H Provision for an Hereditary Nobility.

3. OBJECTIONS TO THE ACT :

A Division of the country likely to perpetuate differences between the French and English races.

B Crown-appointed Legislative Council objected to by Fox.

C An Hereditary Nobility unsuited to Canada.

D Imprudent to provide for a State Church in Canada, as apparently intended by Clergy Reserves.

E The great defeat of the Act—it did not provide for Responsible Government.

4. GENERAL CONSIDERATION OF THESE OBJECTIONS.

EXPANSION OF SCHEME.

1. Causes which led to the passage of the Act:—

During and after the American War of Independence, many Americans, remaining loyal to Britain, emigrated to Canada, and the Maritime Provinces, being given grants of land by the British Government. Their coming made a change in the law necessary. They sent petitions to England asking for English law, the English method of holding land, and a Parliament freely elected by themselves. Pitt, son of the great Chatham, was then Premier. He received the petitions favorably, and secured the passage of the Constitutional or Canada Act by the Imperial Parliament.

2. Provisions of the Act :—

A. DIVISION OF CANADA INTO TWO PROVINCES :

The Act divided Canada into two provinces, Upper or English, and Lower or French, Canada, the Ottawa River being, for the most part, the dividing line between them.

B. GOVERNMENT OF EACH PROVINCE :

In each Province the Government was to be carried on by :

- (1) A GOVERNOR, representing the English Sovereign ;
- (2) An EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, corresponding to the English Cabinet or Ministry ; and
- (3) A PARLIAMENT, to consist of two Houses :
 - (a) An Upper House, or LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, corresponding to the English House of Lords, and
 - (b) A Lower House, or LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, corresponding to the English House of Commons. The members of the Executive and Legislative Councils were to be appointed by the Crown, the members of the Legislative Assembly to be elected by the people. The Legislative Council

of Upper Canada was to consist of at least seven, that of Lower Canada of at least fifteen members; the Legislative Assembly of Upper Canada of at least sixteen, that of Lower Canada of at least fifty members. All members of the Council or Assembly were to be at least twenty-one years of age, and subjects of the Crown.

C. POWERS OF GOVERNOR :

The Governor was given power to fix the time and the place for holding parliament, and to prorogue or dissolve it when he saw fit; but it was provided that parliament should meet, at least once every year, and that each parliament should last four years. The Governor had the right to give or withhold from bills the royal assent, and to reserve any bills for the consideration of the crown.

D. QUALIFICATIONS OF VOTERS :

The County members of the Legislative Assembly were to be elected by owners of land worth 40s. a year over and above all rents and charges. Town and township members were to be elected by persons owning a house and lot of the yearly value of £5 or more, or by those who had resided in such places for a year and had paid a year's rent at the rate of at least £10 a year.

E. POWER OF CONTROL RESERVED BY THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT :

The right of controlling the trade of the colonies with each other, or with any other part of the British dominions, or with any other country, was retained by the British Parliament. This included the levying and collecting of duties, but the control of the money thus accruing to the provinces, was left to their Legislatures.

F. LAND AND LAW :

- (1) Land was to be held by the old French or seigniorial tenure in Lower Canada, but by freehold tenure in Upper Canada. The right of bequeathing property was to be free and unrestrained in both provinces.
- (2) In Lower Canada, French Civil Law was to continue in force, as under the Quebec Act. The English Crimi-

nal Law with the Habeas Corpus Act, was to apply to both provinces, and to Upper Canada the English Civil Law as well.

G. RELIGION :

In Lower Canada the Roman Catholic religion was protected in the full enjoyment of its rights and privileges. In Upper Canada one-seventh of Crown or Public lands was set apart for the support of a Protestant clergy, and the Governors might be empowered to build parsonages, and present livings to clergymen of the Church of England.

H. PROVISION FOR AN HEREDITARY NOBILITY :

The members of the Legislative Council were to be appointed for life, and it was provided that it might be lawful to annex an hereditary right of being summoned to the Council. It seems that Pitt intended at first to make the honor of membership hereditary, as in the English House of Lords, but he was dissuaded by Dorchester and others, who pointed out that, for the present, at least, it would be better to appoint members for life, good conduct, and residence in the country. As a matter of fact, no titles were ever conferred under the authority of this Act.

3. Objections to the Act :—

A. DIVISION OF THE COUNTRY LIKELY TO PERPETUATE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH RACES :

The above objection was urged by Fox, Pitt's great opponent. The best interests of Canada depended upon the amalgamation rather than the separation of the French and English, he said. Pitt's motive in dividing the country, was, he said, to "put an end to the competition between the old French inhabitants, and the new settlers from Britain and the British Colonies." EDMUND BURKE agreed with Pitt. He was of the opinion that "to attempt to amalgamate two populations composed of races of men diverse in language, laws and customs, was a complete absurdity."

**B. THE CROWN-APPOINTED LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OBJECTED
TO BY FOX:**

Fox thought that the Members of the Upper House should be elected by the people, as those of the Lower House were, and not nominated by the Crown. He proposed, therefore, that the Legislative Council be made elective, the members to possess higher qualifications than those of the Assembly, and to be chosen by a body of electors of higher standing than those who had votes for election of members of the Lower House.

C. AN HEREDITARY NOBILITY UNSUITED TO CANADA:

Fox also objected to the clause by which a nobility might be formed in Canada, *i. e.* by making the office of Legislative Councillor hereditary. An aristocracy, he urged, was not wanted in a new country. This provision, however, remained merely permissive.

D. IMPRUDENT TO ESTABLISH A STATE CHURCH IN CANADA:

The provision setting aside one seventh of the land in Upper Canada as clergy reserves was intended, without doubt, to establish a state church in Canada, similar to that existing in England. Owing however, to the ambiguity attaching to the phrase "a Protestant clergy," a fierce discussion arose among the different Protestant sects, and the design of Pitt's was not accomplished, the reserves being, in the end, appropriated to secular purposes. (See Topic VIII.)

E. THE GREAT DEFECT OF THE ACT:

By the provisions of the Act, the appointment not only of the Governor, but also of his Executive Council, was vested in the Crown, and such appointments were to be for whatever time the pleasure of the Crown determined. In other words, the ministry, (*i. e.* the Executive Council), *was not made responsible to the Legislative Assembly.* Without such a responsibility free government cannot exist, for the only way in which parliament can enforce its will is by controlling the ministers of the Crown or Governor. Hence, the so-called constitutional government granted to Canada by this Act was very imperfect, and events were not slow in showing this fatal defect in the Act.

4. General Consideration of these Objections :—

- A. The division of Canada into two parts, perpetuating, as it did, differences of race, religion and laws, is to be regretted, but it was in all probability, an unavoidable necessity, if the wishes of the French and the English respectively were to be at all satisfied.
- B. The usefulness of a second chamber (what was then called the Legislative Council and what we now call—in the Dominion Government—the Senate) is a question of our own day. How that second chamber if retained, should be made up, whether, as Fox urged, it should be made an elective, or should continue to be an appointed body, is another open question.
- C. The setting apart of land for the benefit of the “Protestant clergy” was, as the issue proved, a mistake, though a very natural one for an English premier, accustomed to an established church at home, to make.
- D. As for the great defect of the Act—the failure to provide for Responsible Government, it should be remembered in Pitt’s justification, that the Bill was framed at a time when the excesses of the French Revolutionary Party were frightening most statesman into a rigid conservatism. A minister who at such a time gave to Canada a measure—even though it was only a half-measure—of freedom deserves the grateful remembrance of Canadians.
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TOPIC IV.

EARLY PARLIAMENTS OF LOWER CANADA.

SCHEME.

1. ADMINISTRATION OF LORD DORCHESTER (CARLETON), 1786 '96 :—

A. 1ST LOWER CANADIAN PARLIAMENT, 1792-'96 :

(1) 1ST SESSION, 1792-'93 :

- (a) The Language Question.
- (b) Duties imposed.
- (c) News of French Revolutionary War.

(2) 2ND SESSION, 1793-'94 :

- (a) Militia Bill.
- (b) Arrangement of duties between Upper and Lower Canada.
- (c) Finance.

(3) 3RD SESSION, 1794-'95 :

- (a) Alien Act.
- (b) Money vote.

(4) 4TH SESSION, 1795-'96 :

- (a) Land Laws.
- (b) Trade with United States.

2. ADMINISTRATION OF PRESCOTT, 1796-1807 : (in Canada only until 1799.)

A. 2ND PARLIAMENT :

- (1) Governor given more power to deal with suspected persons.
- (2) Gaols Act.

B. QUESTION OF LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.

3. ADMINISTRATION OF CRAIG, 1807-'11 :

- (a) Friction between Assembly and Council.
- (b) Eligibility of Jews as Members of Parliament.
- (c) The Province becomes self-supporting.
- (d) Departure of Craig. Causes of trouble between him and Parliament.

EXPANSION OF SCHEME.

1. Administration of Dorchester, 1786-96 :—

A. FIRST LOWER CANADIAN PARLIAMENT, 1792-'96 :

(1) FIRST SESSION, 1792-'93 :

(a) THE LANGUAGE QUESTION :

Of the fifty members of the first Lower Canadian Assembly, only sixteen were English—a proportion never increased during the history of Lower Canada as a separate Province. The first important question discussed was that of language. It was decided that a motion might be made in either language, but must then be translated into the other by the Clerk or Speaker. The journals of the House were to be kept in both languages, neither one being considered more the legal text than the other.

(b) DUTIES IMPOSED :

Light duties were imposed on wines and spirits to meet some of the provincial expenses. At this time the Mother Country paid most of the colonial expenses, but it was felt that steps should be taken to make the country, as soon as possible, self-supporting.

(c) NEWS OF FRENCH REVOLUTIONARY WAR :

The French Canadians had little or no sympathy with the French Revolution, which broke out in 1789. The France to which they were attached was the old, monarchical France. When they heard of the war which broke out in 1793 between England and Revolutionary France, they gave assurances of their loyalty to Britain, and the Assembly stated that "His Majesty's faithful subjects earnestly pray that his arms may be crowned with.... signal success...."

(2) SECOND SESSION, 1793-'94 :(a) MILITIA BILL :

Lord Dorchester, who had been absent in England, returned in 1793, and called Parliament together again. On account of the danger of invasion to which Canada, as a part of Great Britain, was exposed, a MILITIA BILL, providing for the better defence of the country, and empowering the Governor to secure and detain persons suspected of treason, was passed. It was suspected that plots were being formed by the French to attack Canada through the United States.

(b) ARRANGEMENT OF DUTIES BETWEEN UPPER AND LOWER CANADA :

During this session Commissioners were appointed to meet Commissioners from Upper Canada, to arrange the proportion of duties to be allowed that province. These duties were all collected at Quebec, and hence controlled by Lower Canada. Upper Canada's share, as settled by the Commissioners, was one-eighth.

(c) FINANCE :

The first financial statement ever laid before a Lower Canadian Parliament was that presented by Lord Dorchester towards the close of this session. The revenue amounted to about £8,000, and the expenses to about £25,000.

(3) THIRD SESSION :(a) ALIEN ACT :

The fears of French plans of invasion, became stronger. A pamphlet, entitled 'The Free French to their Brothers,' was widely circulated, and the rumor spread that the French were coming to take possession of the country. An ALIEN ACT was, therefore, passed, by which every master of a ship was ordered to give the name of every foreigner on board,

and every foreigner, on his arrival in the country, was ordered to declare who and what he was, on pain of transportation for life.

(b) MONEY VOTE :

£5,000 was voted towards defraying the expenses of the provinces.

(4) FOURTH SESSION :

(a) ROAD LAWS, ETC. :

The most of the 4th session was concerned with the making of a system of road laws, regulating the duties, and improving the Militia Law.

- (b) An Act was also passed regulating the trade with the United States. The same year Lord Dorchester retired from the Government of Canada.

2. Administration of Prescott, 1796-1807 :—

A. 2ND PARLIAMENT :

- (1) On account of the persistent rumors of invasion—rumors strengthened by the capture of one McLane, an American fanatic, who had plotted the taking of Quebec—the Governor was given power to dispense with the ordinary forms of the law in dealing with suspected persons.

(2) GOALS ACT :

Other acts passed by this parliament related to the establishment of court houses in the districts of Quebec and Montreal, and to the building of gaols in these cities. Duties were imposed to pay the expenses connected with these undertakings—an arrangement which caused a bitter feud between the merchants and the landowners, the former protesting against a tax which pressed on them alone, the latter maintaining that it was the merchants' customers who really paid the duties.

B. QUESTION OF THE LIBERTY OF THE PRESS :

- The first Canadian newspaper, *The Gazette*, had appeared in 1764. The first French Canadian newspaper, *Le Canadien*, appeared in 1806. It championed the

rights of the French as opposed to the English in Canada. The press was not allowed great political liberty, and arrests of editors and printers for libels were made because of articles which a newspaper of to-day would regard as mild comments on governmental affairs.

3. Administration of Craig, 1807-'11 :—

A. FRICTION BETWEEN ASSEMBLY AND COUNCIL :

Hitherto harmony had reigned between governor and parliaments ; but with the arrival of Craig—a military man, who has been severely dealt with by French Canadian writers, but who seemingly was a favorite with the English in Canada—friction commenced. The first trouble was connected with a bill passed by the Assembly, declaring that Judges should not sit in parliament. The bill was rejected by the Legislative Council, though in a subsequent session (1810) it was passed.

B. ELIGIBILITY OF JEWS AS MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT :

During this session the above question came up. Three Rivers had elected a Jew as representative. The House decided that "Ezekiel Hart, Esquire, professing the Jewish religion, cannot take a seat, nor sit, nor vote, in this house," and declared Hart's seat vacant. Three Rivers elected him again, and parliament finally gave way.

C. THE PROVINCE BECOMES SELF-SUPPORTING :

In 1810, the prosperity, and consequently the revenues of the province, had so increased, that a resolution was passed declaring that the province was now able to pay its own expenses. A resolution thanking England for her generosity in defraying the expenses so long was sent to the Home government. In the following year Craig left the country.

TOPIC V.

THE PIONEERS OF UPPER CANADA.

SCHEME.

1. UPPER CANADA BEFORE 1791.
2. LIFE OF THE EARLY SETTLERS :
 - A Making Clearings.
 - B Clothing.
 - C Roads—Lots—Concessions—Townships.
 - D Education.
 - E Newspapers.
 - F Churches and Preachers.
3. EARLY GOVERNMENT OF UPPER CANADA :
 - A Before 1791.
 - B Simcoe's Administration, 1791-'96.
 - (1) First Parliament.
 - (2) York chosen as Capital.
 - (3) Second Session of Parliament—The Slave Bill, 1793.
 - (4) Recall of Simcoe.
 - C During Hunter's Administration, 1796-1806 :
 - (1) The Marriage Act.
 - (2) Rise of Political Parties.
 - D During Gore's Administration, 1806-'11 :
 - General State of Upper Canada.

EXPANSION OF SCHEME.

1. Upper Canada before 1791 :—

LA SALLE, the founder of Fort Frontenac, was the pioneer of pioneers of Upper Canada. But, during the whole period of French rule, though settlements were made at Niagara, (on which is now the American side), Detroit, and in the remote west, the district now called Ontario was practically unsettled until the war of American Independence, when U. E. Loyalists flocked into the country. It is estimated that in 1791, the population of this part of Canada was 20,000.

2. Life of the Early Settlers :

A. MAKING CLEARINGS :

The English Government gave to each settler 200 acres of land, with farm implements, and food supplies for three years. The country was a vast unbroken forest and the pioneers had first to make clearings, and to construct their log shanties, and rough articles of furniture. By setting fire to the trees or by 'girdling' them, (*i. e.* cutting the bark all around the trees, which killed them), a few acres were soon ready for cultivation, and a first crop raised. The first flour mill was constructed at Kingston, but previous to this the grain was pounded with a block or pestle, the burned hollow of a tree serving as a receptacle for the grain during the operation. The first beasts of burden used were oxen, the finest coming from Connecticut, and selling for \$70 or \$80 a yoke. Cows were brought from Lower Canada and the State of New York.

L. CLOTHING :

The dress question was a serious one. From the Indians the settlers learned how to make garments of deerskin. They soon began to cultivate flax, and to raise sheep, making linen from the former, and woollen stuff from the fleece of the latter. Spinning and weaving were done with hand-made machines. Every farmer was his own tanner and shoemaker, and shaped boots

and moccasins from leather made from the skins of cows, calves and sheep. Almost everything in use, even wooden spoons and plates, was made by the pioneer, who spent the long winter evenings in such work, by the light of the sputtering tallow candle or the fire on the hearth. Often to lessen the toil, a "bee" would be given.

C. ROADS—LOTS—CONCESSIONS—TOWNSHIPS :

Each settler was obliged to open up a road through his holding. At first a rough line would be marked off by "blazing," i.e., by chopping off with an axe some of the bark from trees standing in a row. Government roads were soon opened up, the first running from Lower Canada to Brockville, and from there to Kingston. At the end of each mile a red cedar post was planted, with a mark on it to show the number of miles from the frontier. The country was also marked off into lots, concessions and townships.

D. EDUCATION :

Schools were soon established, and teachers—who were generally discharged soldiers—engaged. As salaries were small, the practice of "boarding around" was adopted, the teacher spending a week here and a week there, until he had gone the rounds. The first teacher of note was DR. STRACHAN, a Scotchman, who opened a school in Kingston in 1800. Three years later he moved to Cornwall, where he remained nine years. Some of the most celebrated men in the early days of Upper Canada, were pupils of Dr. Strachan.

E. NEWSPAPERS :

The first newspaper of Upper Canada was the *Upper Canada Gazette*, established in 1793 by Governor Simcoe. The second was the *Upper Canada Guardian*, which appeared at York in 1807, as a journal in opposition to the Government. A carrier, journeying on foot, delivered newspapers and letters to those settlers who dwelt along the front of the settlements. Boxes, securely fastened to trees, served as receptacles for the letters of those who lived farther back in the woods.

F. CHURCHES AND PREACHERS :

In course of time, clergymen of all denominations found their way into the country, and rude meeting-

houses were built ; but for a good many years many of the settlers were without any religious instruction. Yet the standard of morality was not low, the only common vice being intemperance—a vice rather to be expected when the use of tea and coffee was almost unknown.

3. Early Government of Upper Canada :—

A. BEFORE 1791 :

Before 1791, Upper Canada was governed by judges, sent out by Lord Dorchester. These judges kept order by enforcing the severe laws then in force in England, by which stealing, for example, was punished by death. A commoner form of punishment was, it seems, however, banishment for a term of years or for life, to the United States, “a sentence,” it is said, “next to that of death, felt to be the most severe that could be inflicted.”

B. SIMCOE'S ADMINISTRATION, 1791-'96 :

(1) FIRST PARLIAMENT :

John Graves Simcoe, the first Governor of Upper Canada, arrived at Kingston in 1792. Kingston and Newark or Niagara were then the only places of any account in the Province. The latter being the more central and populous, was chosen as temporary capital, and the first Parliament met there in September, 1792. The chief Acts passed were,—

- (a) An Act introducing civil law.
- (b) An Act introducing trial by jury.
- (c) An Act providing for the recovery of small debts.
- (d) An Act regulating the toll to be taken in mills.
- (e) An Act providing for a jail and court house in each of the four districts into which the province was divided.

(2) YORK CHOSEN AS CAPITAL :

The western forts, such as Detroit and Niagara, though included in the territory ceded to the United States in 1783, were not actually given up until 1796. When Simcoe came to the country he did not know that these posts were to be given up. When he learned that such was the case, he decided that another town than Newark must be chosen as capital, alleging that “The chief town of a province must not be placed under the

guns of an enemy's fort." Where an old French fort, Toronto, once stood, there was a good harbor, and the site seemed in every way favorable. The name was changed to York, and the place became the capital of Upper Canada.

(3) SECOND SESSION OF PARLIAMENT—THE SLAVE BILL, 1793 :

The most important law of the second session of parliament, was one against slavery, which had been allowed, in accordance with British law, to exist in Canada. THE SLAVE BILL of 1793, provided that, though masters of slaves imported under the legal licenses should not be deprived of their property, the children of such slaves should be free at the age of twenty-five. Slavery existed in Lower Canada also. No Act was there passed to suppress it, but in 1803, Chief Justice Osgoode declared that slavery was inconsistent with the spirit of British law. Thus, though Britain herself had passed anti-slavery laws, her Canadian subjects had set the example.

(4) RECALL OF SIMCOE :

Some complaints made by the Americans, who thought Simcoe stirred up the Iroquois Indians against them, and some disagreement between Simcoe and Dorchester, caused the recall of the former in 1796.

C. DURING HUNTER'S ADMINISTRATION, 1796-1806 :

(1) THE MARRIAGE ACT, 1798 :

Major-General Peter Hunter, who was appointed Simcoe's successor, did not arrive till 1799. Before his arrival the second parliament had been elected and had passed through two sessions. One of the acts passed was a MARRIAGE ACT. Before this, no clergyman except those of the Church of England had the right to perform the service of marriage. On account of the unsettled state of the country a great many irregular marriages had taken place, and by an Act of 1793, such marriages were declared valid, and provision made by which, if no English Church clergyman were nearer than eighteen miles, persons might be married by a Justice of the Peace. Now in 1798 another Marriage Act was passed, by which, under certain conditions, clergymen of the

Church of Scotland, or of the Lutheran Church were given the right to perform the marriage service. It was not till 1831 that ministers of other denominations were given this right.

(2) RISE OF POLITICAL PARTIES :

For some time the Pioneers of Upper Canada, occupied with a backwoods life, had little time for politics. Gradually, however, a feeling of dissatisfaction with the non-responsible government grew up, and two political parties were formed, one wishing to preserve the established order of things, the other anxious to secure a greater measure of freedom.

D. DURING GORE'S ADMINISTRATION. 1806-'11 :

The Third Governor, Francis Gore, fell under the influence of the courtly set of office-seekers (poor Englishmen, who, anxious to mend their fortunes, had come to the colony), who naturally favored the government as it was and opposed all change. The Opposition began to organise and the Upper Canada *Guardian* assailed the Government. One good act was passed by Gore's first parliament—an Act granting £800 to pay the salaries of masters of Grammar Schools, established in each of the eight districts into which the province was then divided. The country was progressing rapidly; trade was increasing, taxes were light, and the only serious drawback was the want of paper money. Gold and silver were the only legal money, and as there was often a scarcity of these, a system of barter or exchange was resorted to, which was both awkward and disadvantageous to the farmer.

Such was Upper Canada in 1811, when Gore obtained leave of absence and returned to England, leaving Major-General Brock in charge of affairs.

TOPIC VI.

THE WAR OF 1812-'14

SCHEME.

1. CAUSES OF THE WAR :

- A. The Orders in Council.
- B. The Right of Search.
- C. The Indians.
- D. Desire to Conquer Canada.

2. THE SITUATION.

3. EVENTS OF THE WAR :

- A. Campaign of 1812 :
 - (1) Michimillimackinac.
 - (2) Detroit.
 - (3) Queenston Heights.
 - (4) Lacolle, or Rouse's Point.
 - (5) Naval Battles.
- B. Campaign of 1813 :
 - (1) Frenchtown.
 - (2) Ogdensburg.
 - (3) York.
 - (4) Ft. George.
 - (5) Sackett's Harbor.

- (6) Stoney Creek.
- (7) Beaver Dam.
- (8) Lake Erie.
- (9) The Thames.
- (10) Chateauguay.
- (11) Chrysler's Farm.
- (12) Newark.
- (13) Fort Niagara.

C. Campaign of 1814 :

- (1) Lacolle Mill.
- (2) Oswego.
- (3) Fort Erie.
- (4) Chippewa.
- (5) Lundy's Lanc.
- (6) Fort Erie.
- (7) Plattsburg.
- (8) Conquest of Maine.
- (9) Washington.
- (10) Baltimore.

D. Campaign of 1813 :

- (1) New Orleans.

4. THE TREATY OF GHENT.

5. RESULTS OF THE WAR.

EXPANSION OF SCHEME.

1. Causes of the War :—

A. THE ORDERS IN COUNCIL :

Napoleon, now Emperor of the French, was engaged in a great struggle with Britain. Thinking to strike at Britain's wealth through her trade, the chief source of her wealth, he issued decrees forbidding neutral nations to trade with her. In retaliation, the British government issued *Orders in Council*, forbidding neutrals to trade with France. The United States, a neutral nation, was driven to offer that if either Britain or France would repeal its decrees, she would trade exclusively with that power. Napoleon promised to repeal his decrees, and though Britain soon revoked the Orders in Council, it was too late. America, five days earlier, had declared war.

B. THE RIGHT OF SEARCH :

England at this time claimed the right to search all neutral ships either for hostile property—contraband of war—or for British deserters. The Americans resented this, particularly as, owing to the difficulty of distinguishing between Englishmen and Americans, mistakes were likely to be made.

C. THE INDIANS :

The Americans, who were having a good deal of trouble with the western Indians, upon whose lands they were encroaching, accused England of inciting these Indians against them.

D. DESIRE TO CONQUER CANADA :

The desire to annex Canada—a desire which the failure of 1775-'76 only increased—was yet another cause of the war.

2. The Situation :—

A. ADVANTAGES OF THE UNITED STATES :

- (1) The population of the United States was 8,000,000 ; that of Canada, about 300,000.





- (2) Britain, engaged in a European struggle which exhausted all her resources, was unable to send much assistance to Canada until the last year of the war.

B. ADVANTAGES OF THE CANADIANS:

- (1) The United States had only 12 ships to oppose Britain's 1,000 vessels. (Yet the new ships built by the United States with all dispatch, were in many cases better than the older ships of Britain.)
- (2) The New England States were strongly opposed to the war, and declined to assist it.

3. Events of the War :—

A. CAMPAIGN OF 1812:

- (1) MICHIMILLIMACKINAC:

This fort was taken by Captain Roberts, acting under orders from Brock (who, in the absence of Gore, was governing Upper Canada), without the loss of a single man. The western Indians, were by this bold stroke, confirmed in their alliance with Canada.

- (2) DETROIT:

The American general, Hull, Governor of Michigan, crossed the Detroit river and entered Canada with 2,500 men. Brock, at Ft. George, sent Col. Proctor to strengthen Ft. Malden, near Amherstburg. Proctor was joined by the Indian chief, Tecumseh. Hull, repulsed from Ft. Malden, re-crossed to Detroit. Brock came to Proctor's assistance, and with 700 regulars and militia and 600 Indians attacked Detroit. Hull surrendered the place without striking a blow. With Detroit, all Michigan, an army of 2 500 men, and a large amount of cannon and stores passed into Brock's possession.

- (3) QUEENSTON HEIGHTS:

The Niagara frontier was now threatened by an American army under Van Rensselaer. The American plan was to invade Canada at three points, the west, the middle, and the north-east. Canada had only 1,500 men to defend the Niagara frontier. On the 13th October, Van Rensselaer with 1,200 men selected from the 6,000 under his command, succeeded in crossing the Niagara from Lewiston to Queenston, and in gaining the latter heights. Brock, seven miles away at Ft. George,

hurried to the scene, but was killed in the attempt to dislodge the enemy. General Sheaffe, however, arrived with reinforcements, and after a struggle of several hours, defeated the enemy, taking about a thousand prisoners. Sheaffe rather foolishly agreed to a month's armistice, during which time the Americans collected more men, and prepared for another attack in this quarter. Van Rensselaer was succeeded by Smythe, who, however, did nothing but bluster.

(4) LACOLLE, OR ROUSE'S POINT :

A third attempt at invasion was made by "The Army of the North," under General Dearborn, the scene being Eastern Canada. But Major de Salaberry, a French Canadian, who commanded the army of defence, had all the roads and ports guarded. Dearborn had an army of 10,000 men. In November he made an attempt to cross the river Lacolle, near Rouse's Point. The Canadians set fire to the guard house, and withdrew in the darkness, keeping up a steady fire. Dearborn, repulsed, withdrew to Plattsburg to winter.

(5) NAVAL BATTLES :

At sea, the Americans were more successful. In August, the British man-of-war *Guerrière*, fell in with the American ship *Constitution*, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and was obliged to haul down her colors. In October came two more naval defeats, and in December another. It was not till the following year, in the great fight off Boston, between the British ship *Shannon* and the American ship *Chesapeake*, that Britain reasserted her naval supremacy.

B. CAMPAIGN OF 1813 :

(1) FRENCHTOWN :

The plan of a threefold invasion of Canada was persevered in. Col. Proctor, who still held Detroit for Canada, had established an outpost at Frenchtown, about 26 miles distant, on the river Raisin. The post was surprised in January by General Winchester, commander of the army of the west. Proctor and Tecumseh advanced to its relief, and after a desperate battle, won a victory, sullied, however, by the cruelty of the unmanageable Indian allies.

(2) OGDENSBURG :

During the winter, parties from Ogdensburg crossed the river, taking prisoners and doing damage to Canadian property. In retaliation, Col. McDonell, with a brave band of Glengarry Fencibles (a brave Highland Catholic regiment, made up of the clan of Glengarry who had emigrated to Canada in 1803) attacked Ogdensburg, and reduced the place, capturing a large amount of ammunition and other stores.

(3) YORK :

In April, General Dearborn and Commodore Chauncey, with 14 ships and nearly 2,000 men, captured York, General Sheaffe abandoning the place. The Americans soon after departed, not, however, until they had destroyed the public buildings, the library, and many valuable papers.

(4) FT. GEORGE :

Dearborn and Chauncey then attacked and took Ft. George, Vincent, the commander, being obliged, after a three hours' fight, to retire to Burlington.

(5) SACKETT'S HARBOR :

On the very day of the capture of Ft. George, Sir George Prevost, Governor-General of Canada, failed in an attack on Sackett's Harbor, at the eastern end of Lake Ontario.

(6) STONEY CREEK :

General Vincent at Burlington heard that an American force had arrived at Stoney Creek, seven miles away. Col. Harvey proposed a night attack, and, with 700 men, succeeded in surprising and putting to rout the enemy.

(7) BEAVER DAM :

At Beaver Dam, where the town of Thorold now stands, was posted Lieutenant Fitzgibbon, with a few regulars and about 200 Indians. Col. Boerstler was sent with nearly 600 men to dislodge him. A brave young woman, Mrs. Laura Secord of Queenston, heard of the

design from a conversation between two American officers, who had entered her house in search of food. Mrs. Secord set out to give warning, and, after a weary walk of twenty miles, reached Fitzgibbon's camp in time. Fitzgibbon so disposed his forces as completely to deceive the enemy with regard to his numbers. The result was the surrender of the whole American attacking force.

(8) BATTLE OF LAKE ERIE :

In the west, success now turned to the American side. Commodore Perry, with nine vessels and 600 seamen, defeated Captain Barclay, with six vessels and 300 seamen, in the western end of Lake Erie. "We have met the enemy," was Perry's brief, but significant despatch to Washington, "they are ours."

(9) BATTLE OF THE THAMES :

The defeat of the British on Lake Erie gave the Americans the control of this region. Proctor was forced to abandon Detroit, and fall back upon the line of the Thames. General Harrison, now in command of the army of the west, followed. At MORAVIANTOWN, a battle was fought, in which Tecumseh was killed, and the Americans gained a victory, Proctor having fled early in the action. Western Canada was now in American hands.

(10) CHATEAUGUAY :

Meanwhile, the Americans were making vigorous efforts to conquer the east. General Wilkinson was directed to proceed down the St. Lawrence to form a junction with General Hampton, commander of the army of the north, and attack Montreal. But Hampton, who advanced towards the head of the river CHATEAUGUAY, was met by De Salaberry and driven back in defeat.

(11) CHRYSLER'S FARM :

Meanwhile, Wilkinson's forces, descending the St. Lawrence, were exposed to a constant fire from the shore, and from a number of gunboats which hung in the rear of the American ships. When near Prescott, Wilkinson landed a force to protect the passage of the

ships Between this force, and the Canadians under COL. MORRISON, a battle took place in an open field known as Chrysler's Farm. The Americans were completely defeated, and the boats descended the rapids to wait for Hampton, who never came. The plan of invasion of Lower Canada was a complete failure.

(12) NEWARK BURNED BY THE AMERICANS :

These disasters caused the American general, McClure, in command at Newark, to abandon the fort. He first set fire to the place, exposing 400 shivering women and children to the fierce cold of a December night.

(13) CANADIANS RETALIATE :

In retaliation, a Canadian force made a midnight attack on FT. NIAGARA, taking 300 prisoners and a great quantity of arms and ammunition. General Riall then crossed over to Lewiston, and the work of destruction was pushed on with a will. *Lewiston, Youngstown, Schlosser, Black Rock, and Buffalo* were soon smoking ruins.

C. CAMPAIGN OF 1814 :—

(1) LACOLLE MILL :

Early in 1814, General Wilkinson advanced from Plattsburg and attacked a stone mill, which was held by the British under Major Hancock. After a fruitless attack of two hours and a half, the assailants fell back on Plattsburg.

(2) OSWEGO :

With the opening of navigation, Sir James Yeo and General Drummond planned an attack on Oswego at which were valuable naval stores. A half-hour's attack and the fort was taken.

(3) FORT ERIE :

In July, Scott and Ripley, two American brigadiers-general, took Fort Erie.

(4) CHIPPEWA :

General Brown, the American commander-in-chief, now also crossed the Niagara, and met at Chippewa a small Canadian army under General Riall. Riall was defeated and forced to retreat. Brown laid waste the country around him.

(5) LUNDY'S LANE :

Meanwhile General Drummond, at Kingston, hearing of the invasion, advanced to reinforce Riall with 800 men. An obstinate battle at LUNDY'S LANE resulted in the retreat of the Americans, 1700 men being killed in the six hours' fight. The battle is claimed as a victory by both Canadians and Americans.

(6) FORT ERIE :

The Americans still held Ft. Erie. An unsuccessful attempt was made by the Canadians to take the place, but not long after the Americans abandoned it of their own accord.

(7) PLATTSBURG :

In the meantime, troops from Britain had been arriving in Canada. Prevost determined to be the aggressor this time, and advanced with a force of 11,000 men towards Lake Champlain. Captain Downie with a fleet was to co-operate with him. But an American fleet met and defeated the English in Plattsburg bay. Prevost failed to do his part, and soon retreated, to the great disgust of his soldiers.

(8) CONQUEST OF MAINE :

While these events had been happening in Canada proper, Sir John Shebroke, Governor of Nova Scotia, had in several expeditions, reduced the whole district of Maine, which was held by the British till the close of the war.

(9) WASHINGTON ATTACKED :

The English navy was doing damage along the American coast. In August Admiral Cockburn, with 50 ships, arrived in Chesapeake bay, and attacked Wash-

ington, the capital of the United States. The city was abandoned to the British, who burned the legislative and other public buildings.

(10) BALTIMORE ATTACKED :

The city of Baltimore was also attacked, though unsuccessfully, by the British.

D. CAMPAIGN OF 1815 :

NEW ORLEANS ATTACKED :

Sir Edward Packenham, with 12,000 men, attacked the place, which was successfully defended by General Jackson.

4. The Treaty of Ghent :—

But peace had already been made at Ghent in December, 1814. Though the Right of Search had been one of the chief causes of the war, nothing was said about it in the treaty. The readjustment of unsettled boundaries was left to a commission, and an agreement was made to combine in an effort to suppress the slave trade.

5. Results of the War :—

Besides the loss of life and money, the war caused an intense hostility to exist between the United States and Canada, which was extremely prejudicial to the best interests of both countries, and which lasted almost to the present time.

SUMMARY OF THE EVENTS OF THE WAR.

YEAR.	BATTLE OR SIEGE.	VICTORIOUS PARTY.
1812.	Michimillimackinac	British.
	Detroit	"
	Queenston	"
	Rouse's Point.....	"
1813.	Frenchtown	British.
	Ogdensburg	"
	York	Americans.
	Ft. George	"
	Sackett's Harbor.....	"
	Stoney Creek	British.
	Beaver Dam.....	"
	Lake Erie.....	Americans.
	The Thames.....	"
1814.	Chateauguay	British.
	Chrysler's Farm.....	"
	Lacolle Mill.....	British.
	Oswego	"
	Chippewa.....	Americans.
	Lundy's Lane.....	British.
	Plattsburg	Americans.
1815.	Washington	British.
	Baltimore	Americans.
1815.	New Orleans	Americans.

TOPIC VII.

THE REBELLION OF 1837-'38.

SCHEME.

1. PROGRESS OF CANADA FROM 1812-1837.

2. CAUSES OF THE REBELLION :

- A. The Family Compact.
- B. The Land Grants.
- C. The Clergy Reserves.

3. LEADERS :

- A. In Lower Canada.
- B. In Upper Canada.

4. EVENTS :

A. In Lower Canada :

- (1) Skirmishes at
 - (a) Montreal.
 - (b) St. Denis.
 - (c) St. Charles.
 - (d) St. Eustache.
- (2) Lord Durham's Mission.
- (3) Renewal of the Revolt :
 - (a) Caughnawaga.
 - (b) Odelltown.

B. In Upper Canada :
 Battle of Yonge St., Toronto.

C. The Patriot War :
 (1) Navy Island.
 (2) Attack on Amherstburg.
 (3) Point Pelee Island.
 (4) Windmill Point.
 (5) Windsor and Sandwich.

5. RESULTS OF THE REBELLION :—

The Act of Union : Its Terms :

- A. A Common Parliament.
- B. A Responsible Ministry.
- C. Control of Revenue by Assembly.
- D. Members' Qualifications.
- E. Language.
- F. Duration of Parliament.

6 COMMENTS ON THE ACT.

EXPANSION OF SCHEME.

1. Progress of Canada from 1812 to 1837 :—

- A. MANUFACTURES, such as those of leather, paper and iron were being established ; ship-building was becoming quite an industry.
- B. BANKS, established at Montreal, Quebec and Kingston, gave assistance to trade.
- C. STEAM-BOATS, were now seen on the St. Lawrence and the lakes, the first being the property of the Hon. John Molson, "the father of Canadian steam navigation."
- D. CANALS, particularly the Welland Canal projected by the Hon. W. A. Merritt, to connect Lakes Erie and Ontario, began to be constructed.
- E. POPULATION was increasing, and immigrants from Europe were attracted by the offer of a free passage and a grant of 100 acres of land to each settler.
- F. EDUCATION was provided for, not only by the Grammar schools, already referred to, but also by the establishment,
 in 1823, of McGill University in Montreal,
 in 1827, of King's College in York,
 in 1829, of Upper Canada College in York.
- G. TRADE was increasing, especially that of Upper Canada, as was shown by the change in the proportion of the customs granted to her. In 1791 her share was 1·8 ; in 1804, 1·5 ; and in 1822 the British parliament passed *The Canada Trade Act*, by which £30,000 was given Upper Canada as arrears, and a provision made by which the proportion in future was to be determined by the proportion of population.

2. Causes of the Rebellion :—

- A. THE FAMILY COMPACT :

But in spite of material growth, the political state of the country was far from satisfactory. The Constitu-

tional Act had not provided Responsible Government, (see Topic III.), and hence friction between the Assembly and the Executive Council was common. Both the Executive and Legislative Councils were composed of nominees of the Crown or Governor, responsible only to him, and generally hostile to the Assembly. In Lower Canada, the enmity of race was added to other causes of trouble. The majority of the Assembly were French, of the Councils, English. In Upper Canada, though this element of bitterness was absent, party feeling was quite as strong. So many of the offices of government were in the hands of a clique of court-favorites that the name, *The Family Compact*, was applied to the set. In the Assembly, this clique had sometimes a large following, but as time wore on, the opposition party became stronger, and fierce feuds between the two parties resulted.

B. LAND GRANTS :

Large grants of land were made by the government to its favorites, many of whom did not cultivate their land, but allowed it to lie waste, until, by the labors of those who held land near, the general value of all the land in the neighbourhood would rise, and they, without a stroke of work, would be rich men. This keeping of the land waste retarded the making of roads and the general development of the country, and increased the hardships of the settlers who were making every effort to clear and cultivate their holdings.

C. THE CLERGY RESERVES :

Closely connected with this question was the question of the Clergy Reserves. The Clergy of the Church of England maintained that the one-seventh of public lands set apart by the Constitutional Act, (see Topic III.) for the support of a "Protestant Clergy," applied only to the Anglican body. This claim was fiercely contested by the men of other denominations, who asserted that it would be a gross injustice to establish a state Church in a country where there were so many varieties of creed. In 1836, when the elections had resulted in the return of a majority of Reform members, the Executive Council, fearful of an attack on the Clergy Reserves, set apart fifty-seven rectories (Dent, in his *History of the Rebellion*, gives the number as fifty-four) for the Church

of England, and placed them in possession of clergymen of that Church. The Church of Scotland had, by this time, however, made good its claim to a part of the Reserves.

3. Leaders :—

A. IN LOWER CANADA :

- (1) PAPINEAU, a man of fiery eloquence, was the chief leader here. He had been an admirer of English institutions, but now advocated separation from Britain. "The time has gone by," he said, "when Europe could give monarchs to America. The epoch is approaching when America will give republics to Europe."
- (2) DR. WOLFRED NELSON, another ardent and impulsive character, was Papineau's chief associate.

B. IN UPPER CANADA :

- (1) WILLIAM LYON MACKENZIE, a Scotchman who had emigrated to this country and had taken up journalism, is generally regarded as the chief leader of the rebellion in Upper Canada. His paper, *The Colonial Advocate*, made scathing criticisms on The Family Compact. His paper became so offensive to this party, that one day, some of his enemies entered his office at York, and threw the presses into the lake. Mackenzie, thus persecuted into fame, became the idol of the people. Mackenzie's newspaper attacks led to his expulsion from the Assembly, of which he was a member; but he was immediately re-elected by his constituency, and when again expelled, was again returned.
- (2) DR. ROLPH was another prominent rebel leader. An ingenious attempt has been made by Mr. Dent (see his *History of the Rebellion*) to belittle Mackenzie's influence in the movement, and to raise Rolph to the chief place; but Mr. Dent's attempt brought upon him a storm of adverse criticism, and, so far as most of his readers are in all probability concerned, he failed to establish his point.
- (3) PETER PERRY,
- (4) MARSHALL BIDWELL, were two other rebel leaders.

4. Events :—**A. IN UPPER CANADA :****(1) FIRST SKIRMISHES :****(a) MONTREAL :**

The Assembly, to gain control over the Executive, had refused to vote the supplies. In response to a number of resolutions submitted by the colonials to the Imperial government, a commission had been appointed to investigate the causes of the trouble. But Lord John Russell, then at the head of the English House of Commons, authorized the seizing of the funds which the Assembly had declined to vote. The opposition party then rose in arms. The first skirmish took place in Montreal, when a body of "Sons of Liberty," (rebels) met a party of the "Doric Club" (loyalists). A fight with sticks, stones, and a few pistols, ensued.

(b) ST. DENIS :

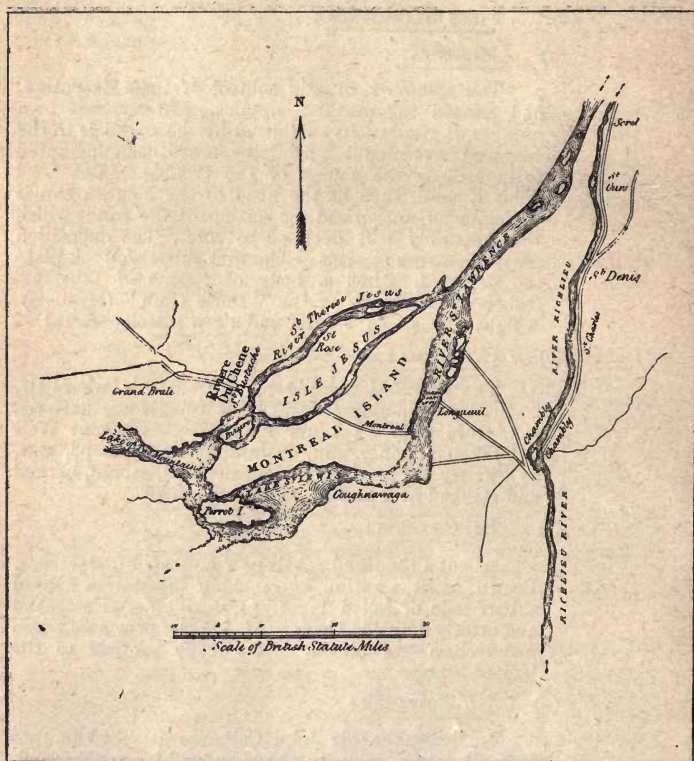
The first real fighting was at St. Denis, where Dr. Wolfred Nelson and a considerable rebel force defeated Col. Gore after six hours' fighting. Lieutenant Weir was taken prisoner, and, on attempting to escape, was, as a writer has put it, "mercilessly shot, sabred, hacked and stabbed as if he had been a mad dog."

(c) ST. CHARLES :

About a thousand rebels now mustered under Thos. Brown, at St. Charles, entrenching themselves behind a barricade of felled trees. Col. Wetherall attacked and utterly defeated them. Among the prisoners taken was Nelson. Papineau had already escaped to the United States.

(d) ST. EUSTACHE :

In December, Sir John Colborne attacked another force of rebels, who, to the number of one thousand, were entrenched at St. Eustache, on the Ottawa, nearly twenty miles from Montreal. More than one-half of the rebels fled, the others took refuge in a church and out-buildings. These buildings were set on fire by the shot from the cannon, and a large number of the rebels perished in the flames.



(2) LORD DURHAM'S MISSION :

The British Government, waking up to the seriousness of the trouble, sent Lord Durham, a great Liberal statesman, to act as Governor, with orders to inquire into the grievances of the Canadians and report thereon. Knowing how impossible it would be, in the excited condition of the people, to have fair trials by jury, and thinking it better to err on the side of clemency, Lord Durham proclaimed, on the day of the coronation of Queen Victoria, an amnesty to the great mass of the prisoners. Nelson and eight others were banished to the Bermudas, and Papineau and other fugitives were forbidden to return to Canada, on pain of death. The English government, however, decided that Durham had exceeded his powers in these matters, and the mortified nobleman returned to England. The report which he presented to the English government was of great value, and was afterwards acted upon.

(3) RENEWAL OF THE REVOLT :(a) CAUGHNAWAGA :

After Durham's departure, the rebels, despairing of getting justice, began again to incite disturbances. A slight skirmish took place at Caughnawaga, and another at

(b) ODELLTOWN :

In both cases the rebels were defeated. Those sections of the country which had been the centres of revolt were laid waste, houses, barns, and other property being burned. Twelve of the rebel leaders were tried by court martial at Montreal, and executed, and others were transported.

B. IN UPPER CANADA :BATTLE OF YONGE ST., TORONTO :

Sir Francis Bond Head, who became Governor of Upper Canada in 1836, became a strong partisan of The Family Compact, and many of the Reform party, despairing of obtaining their objects by constitutional methods, became rebels. The Governor, as if having no fear of a rebellion, allowed the soldiers of Upper Canada to be taken to Lower Canada to assist in quelling

the disturbances there. The plans of the rebels were soon matured. They were to meet at Montgomery's tavern, on Yonge St., four miles north of Toronto (the old name of Toronto had been substituted for York in 1834, when the town became a city), and march upon the capital. Unfortunately for the rebel cause, Dr. Rolph changed the time agreed upon, the 7th of December, to the 4th. Four hundred men appeared at the appointed place on that day. But the contemplated surprise of Toronto was prevented; warning reached the Governor, and the city was prepared for the attack. Robert Baldwin, who, though a Reformer, disapproved of the rebellion, and Dr. Rolph, whose share in the disturbances was not known to the authorities, were sent, as agents of the government, to inquire what were the demands of the rebels. "Independence," was the reply. Nothing was done till night came on, and then the rebel army, advancing towards the city, was attacked by a concealed loyalist force, and utterly defeated. A part of the rebel forces, under Van Egmond, an old soldier, now advanced to the east of the city, and burned the bridge over the Don river, their aim being to divert the attention of the government from the main forces. But Col. McNab, with 900 men, advanced against the 400 who still clung to Mackenzie, and who had taken a stand behind a wood at Montgomery's Tavern, or Gallow's Hill, as it was called. The rebels were defeated. Mackenzie, after many narrow escapes, reached the United States. Many prisoners were taken, and two, Lount and Matthews, were hanged, by order of the Governor, Sir George Arthur, who had succeeded Bond Head.

C. THE PATRIOT WAR:

(1) NAVY ISLAND:

Mackenzie succeeded in forming in the American frontier cities, societies of sympathizers with his cause, bound to aid in attacks on Canada. A set of adventurers, described by an American journal as a "wretched rabble, ready to cut any man's throat for a dollar" took possession of Navy Island in the Niagara river. Mackenzie from here sent forth a proclamation, declaring Upper Canada a republic. About 1,000 men joined him. Col. McNab, with 2,000 men, was despatched to the Niagara frontier against Mackenzie. The *Caroline*,

an American steamer which the rebels were using to convey men and supplies to Navy Island, was captured by Lieutenant Drew, towed across the river from Ft. Schlosser, and allowed to drift over the rapids. The Americans were highly incensed at this destruction of their property, but afterwards accepted an apology which the British government made. The loyalist forces, posted at Chippewa, kept up such a heavy fire on Navy Island, that the rebels were soon compelled to abandon this post.

(2) AMHERSTBURG :

In January, 1838, a considerable force crossed the frontier at Detroit and issued a proclamation, urging the Canadians to free themselves from British tyranny, and rally round the flag of liberty. Three hundred volunteers, with whatever arms they could procure, those who had no pistols or guns carrying pitchforks, prepared to defend this frontier. The invaders attacked Sandwich and Amherstburg, but were driven back, a number of prisoners and three pieces of cannon being taken by the Canadians.

(3) POINT PELEE ISLAND :

A futile attempt at invasion was made from this island in Lake Erie.

(4) WINDMILL POINT :

Still another attempt was made from Oswego against Prescott. The invaders were commanded by Von Schultz, a Polish exile. They succeeded in landing and in gaining possession of an old windmill near Prescott. Col. Young and a force of nearly 120 men advanced against them. The rebels were besieged for three days and then surrendered.

(5) WINDSOR AND SANDWICH :

Another attempt was made in the west, when the invaders succeeded in taking Windsor, but were defeated in an attack on Sandwich by Col. Prince with 200 militia. Col. Prince shot, without trial, four of the men who were taken prisoners, and three others were afterwards executed.

So in utter ignominy ended the Patriot war. MacKenzie remained in exile for twelve years. One of those

years he spent in prison, being condemned by an American court for a breach of the neutrality laws. Afterwards he and most of the other rebel leaders were allowed to return to Canada, and once more enter political life.

5. Results of the Rebellion :—

THE ACT OF UNION : ITS TERMS :

A. A COMMON PARLIAMENT :

The cause for which the rebels had shouldered arms was after all won, though in a different way. Lord Durham's report to the British government had advised *the Union of the Canadas*, and in time the union of all British North America. The Home government decided to follow, partially, at least, the advice of this able man. The Hon. Charles Poulett Thompson, a statesman of great tact and wisdom, was sent to Canada as Governor, to try to influence the country to consent to the union of the two provinces. In Upper Canada, the Assembly readily agreed to the scheme, and the consent of the Legislative Council, though withheld at first, was obtained. But the French in Lower Canada were strongly opposed to it, fearing that they would lose their nationality, religion, and laws, if united to the English province. However, on account of the rebellion in Lower Canada, the constitution had been suspended, and a special committee appointed in its place. The council agreed to the scheme, and the Act of Union was accordingly passed in the Imperial Parliament, July 23rd, 1840. It did not come into force until 1841. By this Act, the separate parliaments of Upper and Lower Canada were abolished, and provision made for a *common parliament*, to be composed of two houses as before. In this parliament each province was to have *an equal number of members*. The Legislative Council was to consist of at least 20 members, appointed for life by the Crown; the Assembly of 84 members elected by the people, 42 from each province. The Executive Council was to consist of eight members, and any who had seats in the Assembly must be re-elected by the people.

B. A RESPONSIBLE MINISTRY :

The Act of Union contained the important clause that the Executive Council could hold office only so long

as it had a majority of votes in the Assembly. Thus the boon of Responsible Government, so long sought, was granted.

C. CONTROL OF REVENUE BY ASSEMBLY :

The control of the public revenues was given to the Assembly, and the debt of the two provinces—that of Upper Canada being by far the greater—was assumed by it.

D. MEMBERS' QUALIFICATIONS :

No person could be elected to the Assembly who did not own property valued at £5,000 sterling at least.

E. LANGUAGE :

The English language—a clause hateful to the French Canadians—was to be used in the parliamentary records.

F. DURATION OF PARLIAMENT :

There must be a session of parliament each year, and an election every four years.

6. Comments on the Act :—

“The passage of the Union Act of 1840,” says one of our ablest Canadian historians* “was the commencement of a new era in the constitutional history of Canada as well as of the other provinces. The statesmen of Great Britain had learned that the time had arrived for enlarging the sphere of self-government in the colonies of British North America; and consequently, from 1840 we see them year by year making most liberal concessions, which would never have been thought of under the old system of colonial administration.”

* Dr. Bourinot.

TOPIC VIII.

THE RE-UNITED CANADAS, 1841-'67.

SCHEME.

GOVERNOR.	MINISTRIES.	EVENTS.
1. LORD SYDENHAM, 1841-'42.	A. Draper, 1841-'42.	(1) The School Act. (2) The Municipal Act. (3) The Welland Canal.
2. BAGOT, 1842-'43.	"	(4) The Ashburton Treaty :— (a) The Maine Boundary. (b) The Western Boundary. (c) The Slave Trade. (d) The Extradition of Criminals.
3. METCALFE, 1843-'44.	B. Baldwin-Lafontaine, 1842-'43. "	(5) The "Budget" Principle.
4. CATHCART, 1845-'47.	C. Draper (2nd Admin. 1844-'47. "	(6) <i>The Globe</i> Founded. (7) Montreal becomes seat of Government.
5. ELGIN, 1847-'55.	D. Sherwood-Daly, 1847-'48. E. Lafontaine-Baldwin, 1848-'51.	(8) English Repeal of Corn Law—Effect in Canada. (9) The Oregon Treaty. (10) Arrival of Irish Immigrants. (11) French Language Restored.

GOVERNORS.	MINISTRIES.	EVENTS.
6. HEAD, 1855-'61.		(12) University Bill. (13) Rebellion Losses Bill. (14) Clear Grits and Rouges. (15) Railways. (16) Cheaper Letter Rates. (17) Decimal Currency, / (18) Abolition of Primogeniture.
	F. Hincks- Morin, 1851-'54.	(19) Municipal Loan Fund Act, 1852. (20) Reciprocity Treaty, 1854.
	G. MacNab- Morin, 1854-'55.	(21) Clergy Reserves Bill, 1855. (22) Abolition of Seignorial Tenure, 1855.
	H. MacNab- Tache, 1855-'56.	(23) Militia Bill.
	I. Taché- Macdonald, 1856-'57.	(24) Legislative Council made Elec- tive.
	J. Macdonald- Cartier, 1857-'58.	(25) Ottawa chosen as Capital.
	K. Brown- Dorion, 1858-'58.	
	L. Cartier- Macdonald, 1858-'62.	(26) Visit of Prince of Wales, 1860.
	M. Macdonald- (John Sandfield) Sicotte, 1862-'63.	
	N. Macdonald- (John Sandfield) Dorion, 1863-'64.	
7. MONCK, 1861-	O. Taché- Macdonald, (John A.), 1864-'64.	
	P. Coalition, 1864.	(27) The Fenian Invasion, 1866.

EXPANSION OF SCHEME.

GOVERNOR.	MINISTRIES.	EVENTS.
1. Lord Sydenham, <u>1841-'42 :—</u> <p>Mr. Thompson, created Lord Sydenham for his services in carrying out the plan of union of the Canadas, was appointed first Governor.</p>	A. THE DRAPER <u>MINISTRY,</u> <u>1841-'42 :</u> <p>The first Responsible Ministry was formed under the leadership of WILLIAM HENRY DRAPER, a Tory of the old school, and a man of such eloquence as to win for him the name of "Sweet William."</p>	(1) THE SCHOOL ACT : <p>One of the first Acts passed by the parliament (which met at Kingston) was an Act setting apart an annual sum of \$200,000 for the support of public schools. A superintendent of education was also appointed.</p>
		(2) The Municipal Act, 1841. <p>By this Act each district or municipality throughout the country was given power to tax its inhabitants for local improvements, such as roads and bridges, jails and court-houses. A municipal council was to have control of these matters. This was the beginning of the principle of local self-government.</p>
		(3) THE WELLAND CANAL BILL : <p>By this the Government took control of the Welland Canal Scheme, which had hitherto been a private enterprise.</p>
2. Bagot, <u>1842-'43 :—</u> <p>The death of Lord Sydenham led to the appointment of SIR CHARLES BAGOT, a Tory in English politics. Many Canadian Liber-</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">**</p>	(4) The Ashburton Treaty, 1842. <p>An event of great interest to Canada was this treaty, concluded between England and the United States by their representatives, Lord Ashburton (Eng.) and Mr. Webster (U.S.). There had been for some time disputes as to the boundary between Maine and New Brunswick. This had been left somewhat indefinite by the Treaty of Versailles (1783), and the map made</p>

GOVERNORS.	MINISTRIES.	EVENTS.
<p>als feared for Responsible Government, but Bagot proved a strictly non-partisan Governor.</p>	<p>THE DRAPER MINISTRY, (Continued).</p>	<p>at the time had been lost. The disputes were settled by this Treaty, of which the chief terms were :</p> <p>(a) <u>THE BOUNDARY BETWEEN MAINE AND NEW BRUNSWICK</u> was settled, by giving to the United States 7-12ths and to New Brunswick 5-12ths of the territory in dispute ;</p> <p>(b) <u>THE WESTERN BOUNDARY</u> from the Lake of the Woods to the Rocky Mountains was settled, the 49th parallel forming the boundary line. (The boundary as far west as the Lake of the Woods had been previously settled, the reader will remember, by the Treaty of Versailles) ;</p> <p>(c) <u>A SLAVE TRADE PROVISION</u> was made by which Great Britain and the United States were to keep on the African Coast vessels carrying at least 80 guns, "to enforce separately and respectively, the laws, rights and obligations of each of the two countries for the suppression of the slave trade."</p> <p>(d) <u>THE EXTRADITION OF CRIMINALS</u> was provided for by a clause which stated that persons accused of murder, arson, robbery or forgery in either country should be given up, if they escaped across the border, by the government of the country in which they had taken refuge to the government of their own country, there to be tried for their crime. Fugitive slaves were not included in this provision.</p>

GOVERNORS.	MINISTRIES.	EVENTS.
<u>BAGOT</u> <i>(Continued).</i>	<u>THE DRAPER</u> <u>MINISTRY,</u> <i>(Continued),</i>	<p>(NOTE. There was a good deal of dissatisfaction caused by this Treaty, as the Americans had obtained the greater part of the disputed territory. The Treaty was named "The Ashburton Capitulation.")</p>
	<p>B. <u>THE BALDWIN-</u> <u>LA FONTAINE</u> <u>MINISTRY,</u> <u>1842-'43 :</u></p> <p>Mr. Draper resigned in 1842. He was succeeded by Mr. Baldwin, whose name was closely connected with the struggle for Responsible Government, though he had not countenanced the rebellion. With him was associated Mr. LaFontaine, a brilliant and shrewd Lower Canadian.</p>	<p>(5) <u>THE "BUDGET" PRINCIPLE :</u></p> <p>An important principle established by the new ministry was that a full account of the expenditure of the past year must be made by the minister to parliament within fourteen days after the opening of the session. Since that time the Budget Speech, as this is called, is looked forward to with great interest, and the Minister of Finance, who delivers it, is subject to the severest criticism of the members of the Opposition. The debate on the Budget sometimes extends into weeks.</p>
<p>3. <u>Metcalf,</u> <u>1843-'44 :</u></p> <p>The death of Bagot caused the appointment of Sir Charles Metcalfe, a strong Liberal in English politics. He had won great distinc-</p>	<p>C. <u>THE DRAPER</u> <u>MINISTRY,</u> <u>1844-'47 :</u></p> <p>Sir Charles Metcalfe despite his Liberalism, violated the principle of Responsible Government, insisting that the right of pa-</p>	<p>(6) <u>FOUNDING OF "THE GLOBE,"</u> <u>1844 :</u></p> <p>A powerful instrument came into the hands of the Reformers when in 1844 the first number of <i>The Toronto Globe</i> appeared. Its founder and first editor was</p>

GOVERNORS.	MINISTRIES.	EVENTS.
<p>tion in India, being pronounced by a contemporary the ablest of civil servants. He had also been governor of Jamaica, where he had been immensely popular.</p>	<p>tronage (<i>i.e.</i> of making public appointments) belonged to him independently of his ministers. This caused the resignation of Baldwin and Lafontaine and the return of Draper to power.</p>	<p>George Brown, an uncompromising Liberal of Scotch origin.</p>
<p>4. Cathcart, <u>1845-'47:</u></p> <p>Failing health caused Metcalfe's resignation in 1844. The new governor, Earl Cathcart, was a military man, appointed because the relations of Britain and the United States were so strained that war was not improbable.</p>		<p>(7) <u>MONTREAL THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT, 1844:</u></p> <p>In 1844 the seat of government was transferred from Kingston to Montreal. Among the new members was a young man destined to achieve distinction, who was brought forward by the Tories of Kingston—John A. Macdonald.</p>
		<p>(8) <u>Repeal of the Corn Laws :</u></p> <p>In 1846 Britain repealed her Corn Laws, and adopted the principle of free trade. Canada had protested against the Bill, alleging that as she could not compete with a country like the United States, her interests would now suffer. However as Britain now gave over to the colony the control of her post office department, and allowed her to vote her own Civil List, and to repeal any duties favoring British manufactures, there was little ground for complaint.</p>
		<p>(9) <u>The Oregon Treaty, 1846 :</u></p> <p>Another boundary question was causing trouble. The boundary between Canada and the United States as far west as the Rocky Mountains had been settled by the Ashburton Treaty. The boundary west of the Rockies remained undetermined. The Americans claimed that the line should be 54°-40". "Fifty-Four Forty or Fight" was the watchword of the extremists. Finally, however, they gave way, and by the Oregon Treaty the boundary</p>

GOVERNORS.	MINISTRIES.	EVENTS.
<p>5. Lord Elgin, 1847-'55 :</p> <p>The Oregon Treaty made it no longer necessary to have a military man at the head of Canada. Lord Cathcart was, accordingly, superseded by the Earl of Elgin, a son-in-law of Lord Durham. Elgin was a Scotchman, and a Tory in English politics. He was a young, vigorous and able man, and made an excellent governor.</p>	<p>D. THE SHERWOOD-DALY MINISTRY, 1847-'48 :</p> <p>Mr. Draper, tiring of politics, resigned, and the Conservative party was re-organized under the leadership of Messrs. Sherwood and Daly.</p> <p>E. THE LAFONTAINE BALDWIN MINISTRY, 1848-'51.</p> <p>The elections of 1848 resulted in the defeat of the Conservatives, and the old Liberal leaders, Lafontaine and Baldwin, once more assumed control of affairs.</p>	<p>was fixed at the 49th parallel as far as the channel between Vancouver Island and the mainland, and thence through the middle of the channel to the Pacific, the navigation of the channel to be open to both nations.</p> <p>(10) IRISH IMMIGRANTS, 1847 :</p> <p>The failure of the potato crop in Ireland caused a large emigration from that country to Canada in 1847. A terrible disease broke out among the half-starved people on board the crowded ship, and in spite of precaution, the infection spread through Canada on their arrival.</p> <p>(11) FRENCH LANGUAGE RESTORED, 1849 :</p> <p>An Imperial measure had repealed that clause of the Act of Union which stated that the English language should be the only language of parliament, and Lord Elgin delighted the French members by delivering, at the opening of the session of 1849, the speech from the throne in both English and French.</p> <p>(12) UNIVERSITY BILL ; PROGRESS OF EDUCATION :</p> <p>One of the first important measures passed by this ministry, was Mr. Baldwin's University Bill, by which King's College (Toronto) became a university and was made non-sectarian. Dr. Strachan, through whose influence the college had been put under the English church, now set to work to found a rival institution. The result was the founding of the University of Trinity College in 1853. Edu-</p>

GOVERNORS.	MINISTRIES.	EVENTS.
<p>LORD ELGIN (Continued).</p>	<p>LAFONTAINE- BALDWIN (Continued).</p>	<p>cation was making rapid strides. Victoria College (Methodist), Cobourg had received its charter in 1841, and Queen's College (Presbyterian), Kingston, was founded the same year. The public system was re-modelled by Egerton Ryerson, who, in 1844, became Superintendent of Education for Upper Canada.</p> <p><u>(13) The Rebellion Losses Bill,</u> <u>1849 :</u></p> <p>A matter partly settled by the Draper ministry had been the question of making good their losses to those people whose property had been destroyed or injured during the rebellion of 1837-'38. A Bill was now introduced providing for the payment of the claims of those who had not been given justice by the Draper ministry. The Bill provided that none should be deprived of compensation except those who had been actually convicted of treason during the rebellion, or who had been transported. The opponents of the Bill urged that many known rebels had not been convicted of treason or transported, and that it was unfair that they should be paid for losses which their own acts had caused. "No pay to rebels!" was their cry. The Bill was, however, passed. But would Lord Elgin sign it? He might refer it to the British Government. But, Lord Elgin knew his duty as a constitutional governor. "By reserving the Bill," —the words give a good idea of Lord Elgin's character — "I should only throw on her Majesty's government, or, (as it would appear to the popular eye here) on Her Majesty herself, a</p>

GOVERNORS.	MINISTRIES.	EVENTS.
<u>LORD ELGIN</u> (Continued).	<u>LAFONTAINE- BALDWIN</u> (Continued).	<p>responsibility which rests and ought, I think, to rest on my own shoulders." The result was a furious mob-disturbance, an assault on Lord Elgin, and the burning of the parliament buildings. Because of this disgraceful conduct, the seat of government was changed to Toronto and Quebec, alternately.</p> <p>(14) <u>THE CLEAR GRITS AND THE ROUGES:</u></p> <p>About this time the political parties became much divided. A section of the Reform party, wishing more extreme measures than those advocated by the main branch of the party—such measures as, <i>e.g.</i>, universal suffrage, vote by ballot, abolition of property qualification for members of parliament, etc.—became known as the <u>CLEAR GRITS</u>. In Lower Canada, a similar party, disposed to go even further, was formed, known as <u>LE PARTI ROUGE</u>, or <u>THE ROUGES</u>.</p> <p>(15) <u>RAILWAYS:</u></p> <p>One of Lord Durham's wise suggestions had been the construction of a railway between Canada and the maritime colonies. In 1850, a convention met at Portland, to discuss the project of connecting that city with Halifax and St. John. Joseph Howe, an eloquent Nova Scotian, went to England to urge the government to build an intercolonial road. But England could not guarantee a loan, and each colony was left to do what it could by itself. Already a line had been built in Lower Canada</p>

GOVERNORS.	MINISTRIES.	EVENTS.
<p>LORD ELGIN (Continued).</p>	<p>LAFONTAINE- BALDWIN (Continued).</p>	<p>connecting Laprairie and St. John's. The first in Upper Canada was the Northern Railway, constructed in 1851. Two important lines,—The Grand Trunk, to connect the great lakes with the sea; and The Great Western, to connect at Niagara and Detroit with American lines, were undertaken. The opening of these lines increased land values and helped in the settlement of the country.</p> <p>(16) <u>CHEAPER LETTER RATES:</u></p> <p>Now that the control of the Post Office had been handed over to the Canadian Government, a great reduction was made in letter rates, 3d. per oz. being the rate. Postage stamps were introduced. Postage on each letter had previously to be paid in money.</p> <p>(17) <u>DECIMAL CURRENCY:</u></p> <p>During the session of 1851 the ministers introduced a bill to adopt decimal currency (that is, the use of dollars and cents instead of pounds, shillings and pence). It was some years, however, before the new system displaced the old.</p> <p>(18) <u>ABOLITION OF PRIMOGENITURE.</u></p> <p>Another law of 1851 did away with the system of primogeniture, (by which the eldest son received the greater of his father's property and provided that, in cases where no will was made, the property should be equally divided among all the children, irrespective of age or sex.</p>

GOVERNORS.	MINISTRIES.	EVENTS.
<u>LORD ELGIN</u> <i>(Continued).</i>	F. THE HINCKS- <u>MORIN</u> <u>MINISTRY,</u> <u>1851-'54,</u> Mr. Lafontaine and Mr. Baldwin having resigned, a new ministry was formed by Mr. Hincks, with the assistance of Mr. Morin, who took the leadership of the Lower Canadians.	(19) <u>THE MUNICIPAL LOAN FUND ACT, 1852:</u> One of the first measures of the new ministry was the Municipal Loan Fund Act, to enable municipalities to borrow money in order to make local improvements. This was a great boon to small, struggling places, but in some cases the privileges were abused; some municipalities extravagantly borrowing large sums, and becoming unable to pay them, thus involving the Government heavily. This, and the perhaps too lavish grants to railway enterprises laid the foundation of an ever-increasing national debt.
		(20) <u>Reciprocity Treaty, 1854:</u> Since England's Repeal of her Corn Laws in 1846, and of her Navigation Laws in 1849, there had been a desire for better trade relations between Canada and the United States. Lord Elgin, as representative of England, succeeded in 1854 in arranging with the American Government a scheme of reciprocity whereby there was to be a free exchange of the products of THE SEA, THE SOIL, THE MINE, AND THE FOREST, between the two countries. The St. Lawrence, the St. John, the canals and the inshore fisheries, were thrown open to the United States, and Lake Michigan in return was thrown open to Canada. The arrangement was to continue in force for ten years, and could then be terminated on twelve months notice from either party. The Treaty gave great satisfaction to Canada,

GOVERNORS.	MINISTRIES.	EVENTS.
<u>LORD ELGIN</u> (Continued).		but the people of the maritime colonies complained that they obtained no advantage from the United States comparable with the fisheries of their waters which the United States gained from them.
	G. <u>THE MACNAB-MORIN MINISTRY, 1854-'55 :</u> The elections of 1854 resulted in the fall of the Hincks-Morin Ministry. There were now three distinct parties in the Assembly. No one party was strong enough to command a majority. A coalition of Conservatives and moderate Liberals, under the leadership of Sir Allan MacNab and Mr. Morin was formed.	(21) <u>The Clergy Reserves Bill, 1855 :</u> The programme of the new ministry included some changes against which old-time Conservatives had stubbornly fought. The first of these was the secularization of the Clergy Reserves. Ever since the passing of the Constitutional Act of 1791, by which one-seventh of the land in Upper Canada had been set apart for the support of a "Protestant Clergy," this had been a burning question. Various attempts had already been made to settle it. The Presbyterian claim had been admitted in 1840 by the English Government and to that church was granted one-third of the proceeds of lands already sold. But an outcry arose from other religious bodies. The measure introduced in 1855 settled the question forever, by depriving all sects alike of any share. It was enacted that the proceeds from the sale of these lands should be divided among the various municipalities in proportion to population, to be applied to local improvements. Provision was made for the continued payment of any stipends which had been previously allowed, during the lives of the incumbents.
		(22) <u>Abolition of Seigniorial Tenure, 1855 :</u> Another burning question was that relating to the system

GOVERNORS.	MINISTRIES.	EVENTS.
<p>6. Government of Sir Edmund Head, 1855-'61:—</p> <p>On the departure of Lord Elgin in 1855, Sir Edmund Head, a man of culture and learning, was appointed Governor.</p>	<p>H. THE MACNAB-TACHÉ MINISTRY, 1855-'56:—</p> <p>In 1855 Mr. Morin retired, and Mr. Taché assumed the leadership of the Lower Canadians.</p> <p>I. THE TACHÉ-MACDONALD MINISTRY, 1856-'57:—</p> <p>Sir Allan MacNab was in 1856 induced to resign, and his place was taken by John A. Macdonald.</p>	<p>of land tenure prevailing in the Lower Province. We have already noticed how under French rule Seigniorial Tenure was established, and how it retarded the progress of the lower classes. The system was now abolished, the Seigneurs receiving full compensation for the losses which the Act entailed upon them.</p> <p>(23) THE MILITIA BILL:</p> <p>The chief measure of this ministry was a Militia Bill, providing for a volunteer force. All males between eighteen and sixty were constituted the full force, and all under forty were to be mustered once a year. Provision was made for local divisions, appointment of officers, etc. This was the beginning of our present militia system.</p> <p>(24) THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL MADE ELECTIVE, 1856:</p> <p>The most important measure brought forward by the new ministry was an Act respecting the Legislative Council, by which in future the members should not be appointed, as before, but elected by the people, the qualifications of voters to be the same as those of voters for members of the Assembly.</p> <p>(25) OTTAWA CHOSEN AS CAPITAL:</p> <p>It had been found very inconvenient to have parliament meet at Toronto and Quebec alternately. It was felt that a permanent seat should be chosen. The matter was referred to the Queen, who chose Ottawa (Bytown), as the Capital of Canada. Situated on the river separating</p>

GOVERNORS.	MINISTRIES.	EVENTS.
SIR EDMUND HEAD (Continued).	<p>J. <u>THE MACDON- ALD-CARTIER MINISTRY,</u> <u>1857-'58 :—</u></p> <p>Mr. Taché re- signed in 1857, and Mr. Cartier took his place.</p> <p>K. <u>THE BROWN- DORION MINIS- TRY, 1858-1858 :</u></p> <p>As the result of a debate on the choice of Ottawa as capi- tal — a choice condemned by Mr. Brown — the ministers resigned, and Mr. Brown, with the assist- ance of Mr. Dorion of Low- er Canada, tried to form a min- istry.</p> <p>L. <u>THE CARTIER- MACDONALD MINISTRY,</u> <u>1858-62 :—</u></p> <p>The ministry of Mr. Brown and Mr. Dorion lasted only two days, after which Cartier and Macdonald returned to power.</p>	<p>the two provinces, it was con- venient to both.</p> <p>(26) <u>VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES, 1860 :</u></p> <p>In 1860 Canada was honored by a visit from His Royal High- ness the Prince of Wales, who represented the Queen at the opening of the Victoria Bridge at Montreal. The young Prince was most royally received, not only in Canada and the Mari- time Colonies, but also in the United States, which he also visited.</p>

GOVERNORS.	MINISTRIES.	EVENTS.
<p>7. Government of Lord Monck, 1861 :—</p> <p>In 1861, Sir Edmund Head's term of government having expired, he was succeeded by Lord Monck, an Irishman of ability.</p>	<p>M. THE MACDON- ALD (JOHN SANDFIELD)- SICOTTE MINISTRY, 1862-'63 :</p> <p>The Cartier-Macdonald ministry was overthrown in 1862 and a Reform ministry formed under John Sandfield Macdonald and Mr. Sicotte.</p> <p>N. THE MACDON- ALD (J.S.)-DOR- ION MINISTRY, 1863-'64 :</p> <p>In 1863 Mr. Sicotte gave place to Mr. Dorion.</p> <p>O. TACHE- MACDONALD (JOHN A.), 1864-'64 :</p> <p>A futile attempt was made by the Conservative leaders Taché and Macdonald to form a ministry, but matters had been for some time drifting towards a deadlock that is, a state of affairs</p>	

GOVERNORS.	MINISTRIES.	EVENTS.
<p><u>LORD MONCK</u> (Continued).</p>	<p>in which no party can command a working majority in the Commons and now the deadlock came.</p>	
	<p>P. <u>THE COALITION</u> <u>MINISTRY,</u> <u>1864 :-</u></p> <p>A movement in favor of a union of all British North America was under way, and to accomplish this, the parties combined.</p>	<p>(27) <u>THE FENIAN INVASION, 1866 :</u></p> <p>In the United States a Civil War, the South against the North, broke out in 1861, and lasted four years. England was accused of favoring the South, and some Southerners, who took refuge in Canada, made raids from there upon the Northern States. Thus bad feeling was produced, and the Americans declined to renew the Reciprocity Treaty when it expired in 1865. Nor did the American Government take steps to interfere with the plans of a set of men called Fenians, who, with the object of separating Ireland from England, tried to further their designs by the rather strange method of an invasion of Canada. Some twelve or fourteen hundred of these Fenians, under "General" O'Neill, crossed from Black Rock, on June 1st, 1866, and took possession of Fort Erie. Leaving a guard here, O'Neill pushed on to RIDGEWAY. Col. Booker attacked the invaders, but was driven back. But Col. Peacock soon arrived on the scene, and the Fenians rapidly retreated. Attempts were made to invade Canada at other places, principally Prescott and St. Albans, but failed through the vigilance of the Canadians. The American Government finally awoke to a sense of its responsibilities, and put a stop to these disgraceful raids.</p>

TOPIC IX.

THE MARITIME COLONIES.

(BEFORE CONFEDERATION.)

SECTION I.—ACADIA, OR NOVA SCOTIA.

SCHEME.

1. DIFFERENT ENGLISH CONQUESTS OF ACADIA :—

- A. 1st Conquest, 1614, by Argall—Abandoned soon after.
- B. 2nd Conquest, 1628, by Kirke—Restored 1632, by Treaty of St. Germaine-en-Laye.
- C. 3rd Conquest, 1654, by Sedgwick—Restored 1667, by Treaty of Breda.
- D. 4th Conquest, 1690, by Phips—Restored 1697, by Treaty of Ryswick.
- E. 5th Conquest, 1710, by Nicholson—Confirmed 1713, by Treaty of Utrecht.

2. WAR OF THE BOUNDARIES IN NOVA SCOTIA.

3. ESTABLISHMENT OF REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT IN NOVA SCOTIA, 1758.

4. CAPE BRETON AND ST. JOHN'S ISLANDS JOINED TO NOVA SCOTIA, 1764.

5. NOVA SCOTIA AND THE AMERICAN WAR OF INDEPENDENCE.

6. ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW BRUNSWICK AS A SEPARATE GOVERNMENT.
 7. NOVA SCOTIA AND THE WAR OF 1812.
 8. THE STRUGGLE FOR RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT :—
 - A. The Family Compact.
 - B. Joseph Howe.
 - C. Responsible Government gained, 1848.
 9. RAILWAYS.
 10. SCHEME OF UNION OF MARITIME COLONIES.
-

EXPANSION OF SCHEME.

1. Different English Conquests of Acadia:—

A. FIRST ENGLISH CONQUEST OF ACADIA, 1614:

The French, after the failure of the colony of Cartier and Roberval, turned their attention to Acadia, and laid the foundation of some settlements on the Bay of Fundy, of which Port Royal, founded in 1605, was the chief. But the importance of holding the territory watered by the St. Lawrence, and the changes in the monopolies under which Acadia was held caused the colony to languish. Under these circumstances it was no difficult matter for *Argall*, the commander of a force from the English colony of Virginia, to take and destroy Port Royal. Acadia, abandoned almost immediately by its conquerors, was soon to some extent settled by the French, a few huts of fishermen occupying the ruins of Port Royal.

B. 2ND ENGLISH CONQUEST OF ACADIA, 1628:

England, however, claimed the country in virtue of *Argall's* work of destruction, and King James I. gave to Sir William Alexander, a Scotch gentleman, a grant of the peninsula. The design was to build up a *New Scotland*, or *Nova Scotia*, across the waters. Charles I. renewed the grant, and created an order of nobility called the "Knights-Baronets of Nova Scotia," to be composed of 150 members. Besides the title, each member was to receive a large grant of land, on condition of bringing out a certain number of settlers. These grants, however, were of little value, until *David Kirke*, in 1628, took Port Royal from its few French defenders and handed it and the country it commanded to Sir William Alexander. In 1632, however, the Treaty of St. Germain-en-Laye restored Acadia with Canada to France.

C. 3RD ENGLISH CONQUEST OF ACADIA, 1654:

New England had been very indignant at the restoration of Acadia to France, and Oliver Cromwell,

who became Protector of England in 1653, determined to re-conquer the colony. *Col. Sedgwick* was entrusted with the undertaking. The French forts on the St. John and the Penobscot were easily taken, and finally Port Royal, though strongly garrisoned, was surrendered by Le Borgne, the commandant. When Charles II. became king, however, Acadia was once more restored to France, by the Treaty of Breda, in 1667.

D. 4TH ENGLISH CONQUEST OF ACADIA, 1690 :

But the unhappy country was soon to experience another transfer. During King William's War, (see Topic IX., Part I.) Sir William Phips was sent by the government of Massachusetts to conquer Acadia and Canada. He took Port Royal without difficulty, as the fort was in a dilapidated condition, and garrisoned by only eighty men. Massachusetts for a short time kept a garrison at Port Royal, but, grudging the cost, withdrew it, and Acadia, left to itself, returned to its allegiance to France. When King William's War was brought to a close, in 1697, by the Treaty of Ryswick, Acadia, already really, was once more legally, in French hands. Port Royal was rebuilt, and a strong barricade against the cannon of an enemy was made of earthwork ramparts faced with sods.

E. 5TH ENGLISH CONQUEST OF ACADIA, 1710 :

During Queen Anne's War (see Topic X., Part I.) the fifth and last English conquest of Acadia was made. In 1710 a fleet of fifty ships sailed from Boston, under the command of General Nicholson, for Port Royal. Subercase, the Commandant, was obliged, after a brave fight, to surrender. This time England resolved to keep the colony. Port Royal was re-named, in honor of the queen then reigning in England, Annapolis. The Treaty of Utrecht in 1713 confirmed the English occupation of the country. But, as we have already noticed, the possession was robbed of half its value by the clause in the Treaty which allowed the French to keep Cape Breton Island, with the right to fortify it.

2. War of the Boundaries in Nova Scotia :—

This has been already treated at sufficient length in Topic XII., Part I.

3. Establishment of Representative Government in Nova Scotia, 1758 :—

In October, 1758, the first representative parliament that ever sat in what is now the Dominion of Canada, met at Halifax, (the English capital of Nova Scotia, founded 1749).

4. Cape Breton and St. John's Islands Joined to Nova Scotia, 1764 :—

In 1764 the boundaries of Nova Scotia were enlarged. It already included, of course, what is now known as New Brunswick. After the Peace of Paris had given to England Canada, and the islands of Cape Breton and St. Jean (now Prince Edward), it was decreed that these islands should form part of Nova Scotia. St. Jean was, however, detached in 1770.

5. Nova Scotia and the American War of Independence :—

Nova Scotia was not much affected by this war. Its coast settlements, however, were exposed to annoying attacks from American privateers; and the fort and fishing station at the mouth of the St. John were destroyed. An attack was also made on Ft. Cumberland (the old Beauséjour), but failed. The people of Nova Scotia were not influenced by the proclamation by which the Americans, as in the case of Canada, tried to detach them from their allegiance to England. The Micmac Indians, however, were seduced, and it was only by profuse gifts and much flattery that they were prevented from sending six hundred warriors, according to an agreement made with American agents, to fight for Washington. When the war was over, many U. E. Loyalists flocked into the country, and were given large grants of land, both to the south and the north of the Bay of Fundy.

6. Establishment of New Brunswick as a Separate Government, 1784 .—

The new settlers north of the Bay of Fundy became so numerous that their territory was marked off as a separate government in 1784, and named, in honor of the royal family of England, New Brunswick. The

river Mississquash became the boundary between the two provinces. Cape Breton, at the same time, received a government of its own.

7. Nova Scotia and the War of 1812 :—

The War of 1812, so seriously affecting Canada, touched the Maritime colonies more lightly. In 1814, two fleets sailed from Halifax to ravage the coast of Maine. Eastport and Moose Island, Bangor and Castine were taken, and the territory from the St. Croix to the Penobscot conquered.

8. The Struggle for Responsible Government :—

A. THE FAMILY COMPACT :

The Maritime colonies had the same struggle as had the Canadas for Responsible Government, only in the former no rebellion broke out. The Council, combining both Executive and Legislative functions, was not responsible to the Assembly. The Chief Justice, the Bishop, and their friends formed a Family Compact.

B. JOSEPH HOWE :

But the people found a champion in JOSEPH HOWE, the son of a U. E. Loyalist, an eloquent speaker, a clever journalist, and a poet of no mean order.

C. RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT GAINED, 1848 :

In the Assembly Howe submitted twelve resolutions, condemning the Council as "exclusive, intolerant, opposed to the spread of civil and religious liberty, enlightenment and education among the people." The Council threatened to put an end to all legislation unless these resolutions were withdrawn. The Assembly then petitioned the British Government. The petition was partially granted. The Council was divided into two bodies, one Executive and one Legislative. To the Assembly was given the control of the casual and territorial revenue. Sir Colin Campbell, the Governor, was disposed to resist the popular demands, and a petition requested his recall. The victory was not completely won till 1848 when the principle that a ministry could hold power only so long as it could command a majority in the Assembly was fully established.

9. Railways :—

The Railway agitation was very strong in the Maritime colonies. When the scheme of an Intercolonial line fell through, minor plans were undertaken by the Nova Scotian authorities. A line from Halifax to Pictou and from Truro to the New Brunswick boundary was constructed.

10. Scheme of Union of Maritime Colonies :—

In 1864 a scheme was proposed by Dr. Charles Tupper, for a union of all the Maritime colonies. This scheme soon developed, as we shall presently see, into the wider scheme of a union of all the British colonies of North America.

SECTION II.—NEW BRUNSWICK.**SCHEME.**

1. ORGANIZATION OF NEW BRUNSWICK AS A SEPARATE COLONY, 1784.
2. INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE COLONY.
3. THE GREAT FIRE, 1825.
4. THE ASHBURTON TREATY, 1842.
5. THE STRUGGLE FOR RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT :—
 - A. The Grievances,
 - B. The Leader.
 - C. Responsible Government Established, 1848.

EXPANSION OF SCHEME.**1. Organization of New Brunswick as a Separate Colony, 1784 :—**

When in 1784 New Brunswick received a separate government, Col. Thos. Carleton, a brother of Lord

Dorchester, was appointed Governor. Parrtown, which became incorporated in 1785, as the City of St. John, was the first seat of government; but a few years later, Fredericton eighty five miles up the river, was chosen instead, because of its more central position and less liability to attack in case of war.

2. Industrial Development of the Colony :—

It was soon found that the fine timber of the country was a source of great wealth, and the lumber trade became the chief industry. The trade was favored by the tax which England imposed on the Baltic timber. In 1823 the population was 74,000. But the profits from lumbering and ship-building had caused other industries, principally agriculture, to be neglected, and the colony was obliged to import foodstuffs and other necessities of life. One thing not neglected was education; the university of King's College was established at Fredericton.

3. The Great Fire, 1825 :—

The progress of the young colony was, however, seriously retarded by a terrible fire, which, after an unusually dry summer, broke out in the autumn of 1825, and destroyed everything—trees, crops, stock, buildings,—from the Bay of Chaleurs to Miramichi. Many lives were lost, a million dollars worth of property was destroyed, and the loss of timber was incalculable. The distress of those who had lost their all in the flames was alleviated by the generosity of the people of the other colonies and of the United States.

4. The Ashburton Treaty, 1842 :—

New Brunswick was scarcely touched by the War of 1812, though she sent soldiers to aid the Canadas. But the boundary dispute with the State of Maine became the cause of raids across the frontier. In 1827 a band of ruffians endeavored to raise the Stars and Stripes on British ground, but their leader was seized and lodged in Fredericton gaol. The Governor of Maine threatened to invade New Brunswick. The Governor of New Brunswick sent regiments to prevent an invasion. The Nova Scotia parliament, amid the wild applause of its members, voted £100,000 for the defence of the New Brunswick frontier. War, however, was avoided, and the matter handed over to the two commissioners, Webster and Ashburton, the result of whose deliberations has already been described. (See Topic VIII., Part II.)

5. The Struggle for Responsible Government :—

A. THE GRIEVANCES :

The struggle for Responsible Government in New Brunswick was similar to that in Nova Scotia. The Council, in both cases, combined Legislative and Executive functions, and was not responsible to the Assembly. The rich capitalists were favored at the expense of the poor people. A part of the revenue—the control of the crown lands—was managed by the Council independently of the Assembly ; thus the latter was deprived of the chief means of control. Another grievance which the Assembly complained of was an extravagant grant of 500,000 acres of land to a company of English capitalists—a grant made by the Council without the consent of the Assembly.

B. THE LEADER :

The chief champion of popular rights during these years of agitation was LEMUEL ALLAN WILMOT, a lawyer of eloquence and ability.

C. RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT GAINED, 1848 :

In 1836 the Assembly petitioned the British Government to grant it the control of the crown lands. The petition was favorably received and Lord Glenelg, Colonial Secretary, sent an order to the Executive Council, to surrender the whole control of the "casual and territorial" revenue, on condition that the Assembly would vote a generous civil list for public expenses. The Council had already, in 1832, been divided into two parts, one Executive, the other Legislative. The final victory was gained in 1848, when Earl Grey, Colonial Secretary, stated in a despatch to the Governor of New Brunswick, the meaning of the term, Responsible Government, as understood by the Colonial Office. *The Executive Council*, he said, in unmistakably clear language, *was responsible to the Legislative Assembly, and should hold office only so long as it commanded a majority in that House. No government officials, moreover, he added, should occupy a seat in either House.* It was no longer possible to oppose the theory thus propounded by the British Secretary for the colonies ; and thus Responsible Government was fully established in New Brunswick.

SECTION III.—PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

SCHEME.

1. EARLY HISTORY.
2. ESTABLISHMENT AS A SEPARATE COLONY.
3. THE LAND QUESTION.
4. CHANGE OF NAME.
5. POLITICAL HISTORY OF THE ISLAND :—
 - A. Period of Despotism.
 - B. Responsible Government gained, 1850.

EXPANSION OF SCHEME.

1. Early History :—

Prince Edward Island, or as it was once called, St. John's Island (Isle St. Jean), was probably discovered by Cabot. It served as a French fishing-station for two centuries, and was, during that time unsettled. But when the Treaty of Utrecht gave Newfoundland and Acadia to England, many of the French inhabitants of these colonies came to Isle St. Jean. After 1755, fugitive Acadians found their way, by stealth, to it. In 1763 it was ceded to Eng and by The Treaty of Paris, and was included in the government of Nova Scotia until 1770.

2. Establishment as a Separate Colony, 1770 :—

In 1770, as a result of a petition from the landowners the island was given a government of its own. In 1773 the first parliament met in Charlottetown. A Governor, a Council, combining Executive and Legislative powers, and a Legislative Assembly, comprised the government.

3. The Land Question :—

In 1767, the land was divided by lottery among naval and military officers and other persons who happened to have influence at court. Some slight conditions—to pay a small quit-rent and to send out so many settlers—were attached to these grants, but were scarcely at all observed. Most of the land was sold by the original owners, and in a short time the greater part of it was in the hands of a very few proprietors, most of them absentees. In 1770 there were only five landowners in the island. The population then consisted of 250 families. In 1780 an attempt was made to enforce the payment of the quit-rents, on which the revenue was mainly dependent, and a number of estates were sold for taxes. But, on the petition of the proprietors, the British government disallowed these sales. The Governor refused to yield; another Governor was appointed; and the curious spectacle was seen of two governors, who for six months disputed the control of the island. The first was summarily ordered by Britain to hand over the control of affairs to the second, and was at last obliged to yield. The system of absentee proprietors was fatal to the growth of the colony. These men did not try to settle their land, and held it only for speculation purposes. The Assembly in vain petitioned the Crown to compel the proprietors to observe the conditions of settlement and to pay the quit-rents. The proprietors, strong in influence with the Home Government, prevented this. A compromise, however, was arranged as a result of which a good deal of the land changed ownership, and more rapid development took place. One of the best proprietors was the Earl of Selkirk, who settled four thousand Highlanders on the island. The vexed land question was not, however, solved until 1873, when on the island's entering the Dominion of Canada, the claims of the proprietors were brought up—the proprietors being compelled to sell—by a loan granted for the purpose.

4. Change of Name :—

In 1798 the name of the island was changed, out of compliment to Edward, Duke of Kent, to Prince Edward Island.

5. Political History :—**A. PERIOD OF DESPOTISM :**

Prince Edward Island had also her fight for freedom. One of her governors, Smith, appointed in 1813, tried to rule without parliament. From 1814 to 1817 no parliament was called, and three parliaments summoned after this met only to be dissolved after a brief but bitter war of words in each case. For ten years the island was ruled despotically. Petitions demanding Smith's recall were sent to England, and finally a successor was appointed. In 1830, the island, following the example set by England the year before, removed all disabilities against Roman Catholics.

B. RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT GAINED, 1850 :

Responsible Government was granted in 1850, and in 1853 the right to vote was given to every man.

SECTION IV.—CAPE BRETON ISLAND.**SCHEME.****1. THE ISLAND AS CAPE BRETON :—****2. THE ISLAND AS ILE ROYALE, 1713-'63.**

- A. Founding of Louisburg, 1720.
- B. Government under the French.
- C. First Capture of Louisburg, 1745.
- D. Second Capture of Louisburg, 1758.

3. CAPE BRETON UNDER ENGLISH RULE :—

- A. As Part of Nova Scotia, 1764-'84.
- B. As a Separate Colony, 1784-1819.

EXPANSION OF SCHEME.

1. The Island as Cape Breton :—

The little island of Cape Breton, so named, in all probability, from the Breton (French) traders who used to visit it for the fisheries, was long a bone of contention between England and France. England claimed it in right of the discoveries of Cabot, France in right of those of Cartier. But for a long while it was valued only because of its fisheries, and not only English and French, but Spanish and Portuguese fishermen engaged in these.

2. The Island as Ile Royale, 1713-'63 :—

A. FOUNDING OF LOUISBURG, 1720 :

The importance of Cape Breton was recognized after the cession of Acadia to England in 1713. French from Acadia and Newfoundland made their way to it, and France built at a place known as English harbor (the favorite harbor of the English fishermen in the early days) a fort called Louisburg, the fortifications costing, it is said, about \$10,000,000. The walls were two and a half miles in extent. The island was now re-named Ile Royale.

B. GOVERNMENT UNDER THE FRENCH :

The government was similar to that established by the French in Canada. The Governor was simply military head, and the Commissary held the position occupied by the Intendant in Canada. Justice was so carelessly guarded that the complaint was made by a writer who lived for some time in Louisburg, that "there was not even a common hangman, nor a jail, nor even a tormentor to rack criminals or to inflict penal tortures." The Governor and the Commissary, like the Governor and the Intendant in Canada, were constantly wrangling, and the one acted the spy on the other. Appointments were so unjust that a man with no other qualifications than that of being a wig-maker was made a judge. The

chief industry was that of the cod-fisheries, and there was a good deal of smuggling between Cape Breton and New England. Little effort was made to cultivate the land, provisions being imported from Acadia and Isle St Jean.

C. FIRST CAPTURE OF LOUISBURG, 1745 :

For the story of the capture of this fort by the New Englanders, and of its restoration to France by the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, (see Topic XI., Part I.)

D. SECOND CAPTURE OF LOUISBURG, 1758 :

After the second capture of the place, by Amherst, in 1758 (see Topic XII., Part I.), the fortifications were entirely destroyed in 1760, and the once proud fortress became a mere fishing-village.

3. Cape Breton under English Rule :—

A. AS PART OF NOVA SCOTIA, 1764-'84 :

When Cape Breton, by the Treaty of Paris, passed into English hands, the old name was restored, and the island was annexed to Nova Scotia. Though the inhabitants were given the right to send representatives to the Assembly of Nova Scotia, the right was for years worthless, as none of them possessed the property qualification which the law of the times demanded. The population at this time was about a thousand.

B. AS A SEPARATE COLONY, 1784-1819 :

In 1784, Cape Breton received a separate government, and a new capital, called Sydney, (after Lord Sydney, who then had charge of colonial affairs) was founded in the gulf previously called Spanish River. A Lieutenant-Governor was appointed, but no parliament was provided for, as its "situation and circumstances" did not "admit the calling of an Assembly." The government during the existence of the island as a separate colony was anything but satisfactory, and in 1819 it was re-annexed to Nova Scotia.

TOPIC X.

THE GREAT WEST.

SECTION I.—MANITOBA AND THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

SCHEME.

1. EARLY DISCOVERIES IN THIS REGION :—
 - A. Cabot.
 - B. Frobisher—Gilbert—Davis.
 - C. The French.
 - D. Henry Hudson ; Discovery of Hudson Bay, 1610.
2. ESTABLISHMENT OF THE HUDSON BAY COMPANY, 1670.
3. STRUGGLE BETWEEN ENGLISH AND FRENCH FOR POSSESSION OF HUDSON BAY TERRITORY :—
4. THE NOR'-WESTERS, 1782.
5. AGENTS AND EXPLORERS :—
 - A. Samuel Hearne.
 - B. Alexander Mackenzie.
 - C. Sir John Franklin.
6. HOW THE FUR-TRADE WAS CARRIED ON.
7. UNION OF THE NOR'-WESTERS AND THE HUDSON BAY COMPANY, 1821.
8. THE SELKIRK SETTLEMENT, 1811.

EXPANSION OF SCHEME.

I. Early Discoveries in this Region :—

A. CABOT :

For some time after the discovery of America, the great object of succeeding explorers was to find some passage through or about America to Asia. It was thought that a way might be found to the north of the American continent ; and expedition after expedition sailed in quest of this North-West Passage. Sebastian Cabot reached, it is thought, Hudson Bay in 1517, but, a mutiny breaking out among his sailors, he was obliged to abandon the quest and return home.

B. FROBISHER—GILBERT—DAVIS :

The idea of finding a North-West Passage commended itself to the enterprise of England's great Queen Elizabeth, and in 1557 and 1558 she sent Martin Frobisher on three successive expeditions which explored the North-West coast of America, but failed to find any way around the north of the continent. Sir Humphrey Gilbert made a similar attempt, but perished at sea. In 1585 John Davis reached the straits now named after him, but he, too, failed to find the wished-for Passage.

C. THE FRENCH :

We have already in previous topics noticed how the French tried to find through Canada some waterway to the Pacific coast ; how with this hope Champlain ascended the Ottawa ; and how priests and *coureurs-de-bois* penetrated into the wilderness about Lakes Huron and Superior. Hudson Bay was reached by one of these priests by an overland route from Canada in 1663.

D. HENRY HUDSON : DISCOVERY OF HUDSON BAY, 1610 :

In 1607 and 1608 Henry Hudson made two expeditions to the American coast, entering the river which still preserves his name. In the two following years he made two more voyages, exploring in 1610 the shores of

Hudson Bay. Winter came on while he was engaged in this work, and he decided to remain until Spring in this region. When, after months of hard-hip, he was preparing to return home, a mutiny broke out among his sailors and Hudson with his son and a few companions, was turned adrift in an open boat. What became of them we do not know. In all probability they either died of starvation or were killed by Indians. Other voyagers, such as Captains Button, Fox and James, followed in the path of discovery and the scheme of building posts and opening up a fur trade with the Indians of this region commended itself to Prince Rupert, a cousin of the King of England, Charles II.

2. Establishment of the Hudson Bay Company, 1670:—

A charter, according'y, was obtained from the King, for Prince Rupert and his associates, by which a monopoly of the trade of a vast and indefinite region about Hudson Bay was granted to them. Factories were established without delay, and by 1685 the Company possessed five of these posts, each the centre of a brisk trade : Albany, Moose, Rupert, Nelson, and Severn.

3. Struggle Between the English and French for Possession of Hudson Bay Territory :—

No sooner had the Company established itself, however, than the jealousy of the French in Canada was roused, and for many years a hot contest went on for possession of these trading posts. During King William's War the forts were twice taken by the French and twice re-taken by the English. The Treaty of Ryswick, in 1697, gave the French all the forts except Albany ; but the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713 restored them to the English. These frequent changes were, of course, very injurious to the trade, and to the projects of discovery which the Hudson Bay Company were bound by their charter to promote. After the Treaty of Utrecht the fur-trade revived, but the efforts to find the North-West Passage were faint and futile. In the meantime, French *couvreurs-de-bois* were steadily pushing their way westward by land, and the adventurous VERENDRYE traversed the district from the Lake of the Woods to the Saskatchewan, building forts, and reaching, some say, the Rocky Mountains.

4. The Nor'-Westers, 1782:—

Another rival to the Hudson Bay Company appeared in the field, when, in 1782, a company of Montreal merchants formed an association for trade, known as the North West Company, or, as more commonly called, The Nor'-Westers. The new Company thrived wonderfully. Their annual meeting-place was Fort William, on the north shore of Lake Superior, and the gathering was always a brilliant one. The partners of the Company travelled in state from Montreal Canadian *voyageurs* manning their canoes, and a retinue of servants following to minister to their wants.

5. Agents and Explorers:—

Each Company strove to outdo the other in the work of exploring the interior of the country. Of their agents and explorers the chief were :

A. SAMUEL HEARNE,

Who, in behalf of the Hudson Bay Company, discovered the Coppermine River, and, first of Europeans, penetrated into the Arctic Circle ; and

B. ALEXANDER MACKENZIE,

Who, in the service of the Nor'-Westers, followed to its outlet the river which bears his name, and was the first explorer who passed the Rocky Mountains and reached the Pacific. The British Government, in the meantime, had sent out

C. SIR JOHN FRANKLIN,

Who, engaged in the search for the North-West Passage, never returned, and whose fate remained a mystery until 1854, when Dr. Rae brought to England relics of the luckless explorer.

6. How the Trade was Carried on:—

The forts of the Hudson Bay Company were always built at places where water communication was good. As these posts multiplied with the extension of the trade into the far interior, it became no easy matter to get supplies transported thither and to carry furs col-

lected there to the posts on the shores of Hudson Bay, thence to be exported to England. Many portages often had to be made from one stream to another. In the winter, sleds, each drawn by four or eight dogs, were used, from thirty to forty miles being travelled in this manner every day. The food of a travelling party consisted chiefly of *pemmican*, a kind of dried meat, prepared from the buffalo, moose, deer, or wild sheep. The meat was torn into strips, well dried, pounded into crumbs, and, mixed with hot fat, packed into air-tight bags, made of the hide. In trafficking with the Indians for furs no money was used, but a beaver-skin was used as a measure of value. An Indian bringing furs to any of the posts would receive a number of little sticks, each representing a beaver-skin's value. With these sticks the Indian purchased supplies and gew-gaws from the Company's agents.

7. Union of the Nor'-Westers and the Hudson Bay Company, 1821 :—

The rivalry between the two trading companies was happily brought to an end in 1821, when a union was effected, and the whole fur-trade came under one management. The united company took the old name, the Hudson Bay Company, and, more powerful than ever, pushed operations to the remotest regions. In 1839 an arrangement was made with Russia for the lease of Alaska, and even this far-away district passed under the control of the great trading body.

8. The Selkirk Settlement, 1811 :—

Before this, however, a serious effort at colonization had been made in the territory owned by the Hudson Bay Company. Lord Selkirk, a prominent shareholder, obtained in 1811, a grant of 115,000 square miles, on condition of establishing settlers. A band of Scotch and Irish emigrants, who had accepted Lord Selkirk's offer, arrived at York Factory in September of this year. The following summer the colony was established on the Red River, and a fort was planted at the junction of that stream with the Assiniboine. For several years the colony barely existed. Lord Selkirk was indefatigable in his labors for its growth, but the difficulties of the colonies were most formidable. The severe climate ;

the scarcely disguised ill-will of many of the fur-traders, who saw their interests threatened by the establishment of an agricultural settlement ; the more open ill-will of the Indians and half-breeds (the latter the offspring of French and English traders with Indian women) ; a yet more formidable foe in the swarms of grasshoppers that destroyed the crops ; and, still worse, devastating floods which swept away houses and barns, threatened total destruction to the infant settlement. After the death of Lord Selkirk, his executors sold his claims to the Hudson Bay Company, and the Red River Colony thus came under the direct control of the trading association. An arrangement was made for the government of the colony, laws were drawn up, courts established, and a president and councillors appointed. The capital was Fort Garry, the site of the modern Winnipeg. But the management of the colony by a trading corporation proved more and more unsatisfactory, and the British Government finally decided to transfer the Company's claims, by purchase, to the general Government of Canada.

SECTION II.

BRITISH COLUMBIA AND VANCOUVER ISLAND.

SCHEME.

1. EARLY DISCOVERIES :—

- A. Captain Cook.
- B. Spain and England.

2 THE FUR-TRADING PERIOD, 1791-1849 :—

- A. Explorers :
 - (1) Mackenzie,
 - (2) Frazer,
 - (3) Thompson,

- B. Rivalry between English and American Companies.
- C. Growth of the Trade.
- D. The Oregon Treaty, 1846.
- E. Discovery of Coal, 1849.

3. THE COLONIAL PERIOD, 1849—

- A. Parliamentary Government, 1856.
- B. The Gold Fever, 1858.
- C. The San Juan Boundary Question.
- D. British Columbia made a Separate Colony, 1858.
- E. British Columbia and Vancouver Island Re-united, 1866.

EXPANSION OF SCHEME.

1. Early Discoveries :—

A. CAPTAIN COOK :

We know nothing of any discoveries along the western coast of what is now the Dominion of Canada before the time when Captain Cook, in 1778, reached Nootka Sound, while in search for the long-dreamed of North-West Passage. He explored the coast line carefully as far as latitude 72° , thus proving pretty conclusively that no North-West Passage could be found.

B. SPAIN AND ENGLAND :

Other explorers followed, and soon the voyages of English sailors to the Pacific coast aroused the jealousy of the Spanish, who claimed all this region. An attack was made upon a post which the English had established at Nootka Sound. For the time it looked as if war would have to settle the question of ownership, but in the end the Spanish gave way, and paid an indemnity for the losses of English subjects. Captain Vancouver was sent out in 1791 to receive back from the Spanish the territory which had been the occasion of dispute.

2. The Fur-Trading Period, 1791-1849 :—

A. EXPLORERS :

(1) MACKENZIE :

In the days of fiercest rivalry between the Nor'-Westers and the Hudson Bay Company, the former had succeeded in first extending their trade to the Pacific coast. This was the result of the work of Alexander Mackenzie, who, overcoming innumerable obstacles, reached the Pacific in 1793, at a point about 52° North Latitude. He and his party had journeyed from Fort Chipewyan, across Lake Athabasca to Peace River, portaged over a ridge of land, entered the Fraser, and, fearing that he was being carried too far north, turned back and proceeded by foot westward to the coast. For his great services Mackenzie was knighted by George III.

(2) FRASER :

Another explorer sent out by the Nor'-Westers was Simon Fraser, who, in 1806, reached the river now named after him, and established some trading-posts in the district. The name, New Caledonia, now became applied to this whole western region.

(3) THOMPSON :

Yet another agent of the same enterprising company was David Thompson, who in 1807, reached the Columbia river. He also visited the Thompson River, named after him.

B. RIVALRY BETWEEN ENGLISH AND AMERICAN COMPANIES :

But the trade of this vast territory was not to pass without contest into British hands. In 1810, an American company, called the Pacific Fur Company, was founded and a fort called Astoria (after the founder, Mr. Astor) built at the mouth of the Columbia as the chief depot. But the Pacific Company failed entirely to compete with the united English companies. The reason was largely the difference between the American and the English treatment of the Indians. The English policy was much the more humane. If an Indian wronged an Englishman, punishment was sure to follow, but only the wrongdoer, not his tribe, suffered. The

Americans punished indiscriminately, and a law was passed in Idaho territory, offering prizes for Indian scalps.

O. GROWTH OF THE TRADE :

In 1825, Ft. Vancouver was founded as the chief emporium of the trade of the now united Nor'-Westers and Hudson Bay Company. Considering the small return given to the Indians for valuable furs, the profits of the trade must have been enormous. For instance, nine beaver-skins (worth about \$70) would buy a pair of pantaloons (worth about \$4). One grave difficulty in dealing with the Indians, the giving of liquor to them, was settled in 1843 by an agreement between the English Company and the Russian governor of Alaska by which both abandoned the practice. In 1843, Victoria was founded. Beasts of burden were brought in chiefly from Mexico.

D. THE OREGON TREATY, 1846 :

The conflicting claims of the Americans and English to this western country led to the signing of the Oregon Treaty (see Topic. VIII.) between the two governments.

E. DISCOVERY OF COAL, 1849 :

Hitherto almost the only interest attached to the Pacific coast had been connected with the fur-trade. It was soon found, however, that the soil contained unlooked for wealth. The story is told that an old Indian chief, entering a blacksmith's shop to have his gun mended, and seeing the men putting coal into the fire, remarked that there was plenty of that kind of stone where he lived. Investigation followed, but it was some time before the discovery was put to any use.

3. The Colonial Period, 1849 :—

A. PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT, 1856 :

Up to this time no settlements had been made except those necessary to carry on the fur-trade. It was now thought that a regular colony should be established, and a governor was sent out. The demand for representative government soon followed, and in 1856 this boon was granted.

* See *History of British Columbia*, by Alexander Begg.

B. THE GOLD FEVER, 1858 :

If the discovery that the soil was rich in coal caused little excitement, not so the discovery that it also possessed gold. From the United States in particular came crowds of gold-seekers. It was along the Fraser and Thompson rivers that the discoveries of gold were made. These discoveries, and the mining operations which followed, soon spoiled the fur-trade.

C. THE SAN JUAN BOUNDARY QUESTION :

The Oregon Treaty of 1846 had apparently settled the boundary line between Canada and the United States west of the Rockies. It was then, it will be remembered, settled at the 49th parallel to the coast, thence through the middle of the straits of Fuca to the Pacific. What the middle of the Straits was became a matter of dispute, as the main strait is divided by small islands into a number of channels. The question came up in 1856, but, on account of the outbreak of the American Civil War, it was not decided till 1871, when, by the Washington Treaty, the question was referred to the Emperor of Germany. This decision was in favor of the United States, to whom the island of San Juan, the subject of dispute, was given.

D. BRITISH COLUMBIA MADE A SEPARATE COLONY, 1858 :

Before this, another question had arisen and been settled. In 1858 an Act was passed by Great Britain, creating the colony of British Columbia, and separating it from Vancouver Island. On account of the floating character of the population—most of the people being either miners or traders—it was thought best not to give the new colony a parliament for a time.

E. BRITISH COLUMBIA AND VANCOUVER RE-UNITED, 1866 :

In 1863, as the result of an agitation in British Columbia for representative government, a Legislative Council, partly appointed by the Governor, and partly elected by the people, was established. The Hudson Bay Company's lease of Vancouver Island (granted in 1849) was not renewed, and in 1866 this colony and British Columbia were re-united.

TOPIC XI.

CONFEDERATION.

SECTION I.—PREPARATIONS FOR THE UNION.

SCHEME.

1. CAUSES WHICH HAD HITHERTO KEPT THE COLONIES APART:
 - A. The Case of the United States.
 - B. The Wide and Sparsely-Settled Area.
2. CAUSES WHICH NOW LED TO UNION:
 - A. Adoption of Free Trade by England.
 - B. Example of the United States.
 - C. The Dead-Lock in the Canadas.
 - D. The Movement in the Maritime Colonies.
 - E. Other Causes.
3. PROGRESS OF THE WORK:
 - A. The Charlottetown Conference.
 - B. The Quebec Conference.
 - C. The London Conference.

EXPANSION OF SCHEME.

1 Causes Which Had Hitherto Kept the Colonies Apart :—

A. THE CASE OF THE UNITED STATES :

For a long time no such plan as that of a union of her North American colonies had been considered by Great Britain. In the case of those colonies which became the United States union had been the prelude to separation, and the dread of a similar result in the case of the colonies which still remained led her to keep them divided into distinct governments, with no other bond of union than that of allegiance to a common sovereign.

B. THE WIDE AND SPARSELY-SETTLED AREA :

Another consideration was the great area over which settlements were sparsely scattered, and which made union for a long time impracticable. So we find, instead of union, a tendency to greater and greater separation. The Canadas, it is true, had become united, but the maritime colonies, once united, had become broken into the three governments of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island.

2. Causes Which Now Led to Union :—

A. ADOPTION OF FREE TRADE BY ENGLAND :

When England in 1846 adopted the principle of Free Trade, the colonies at first suffered keenly. It was felt that something must be done to strengthen them. They must learn to stand alone, must become self-supporting. But as long as colony was divided from colony, each jealous of the others, and shutting out their products by a system of duties, there could be no general prosperity. Union was, therefore, necessary.

B. EXAMPLE OF THE UNITED STATES :

What had taken place across the border added force to this argument. The growth of the United States, since they had united, with perfectly free trade from Maine to Florida, had been little short of marvellous. Might not a similar result, it was urged, follow a union of British North America ?

C. THE DEAD-LOCK IN THE CANADAS :

Affairs had reached such a state in the Government of the Canadas that some change was felt to be absolutely necessary. The attempt made by the Act of Union to weld together the English and French races had proved a failure. At first a principle, known as the Double Majority Principle, had been adopted ; that is, any measure affecting any one of the provinces had to receive a majority, not only of the whole House, but also of the members from that province, before it could become law. It was found impossible to carry out this principle, however. Another cause of trouble was the question of Representation by Population (or Rep. by Pop., as it was generally called). At the time of the Union, Lower Canada had a larger population than Upper Canada, yet each province had the same number of members in the united parliament. As Upper Canada progressed more rapidly than Lower Canada, she soon became more populous, and began to clamor for an increased number of representatives. Lower Canada protested. These and other causes had produced a dead-lock. The wheels of Government refused to move. In this crisis, Hon. George Brown suggested that the opportunity be seized for settling forever the difficulties between the two provinces. A coalition Government was formed, with the object of forming a confederation of all British North America, if possible, if not, of the two Canadas at any rate.

D. THE MOVEMENT IN THE MARITIME COLONIES :

It so happened that at this very time the Maritime Colonies were considering the subject of a union among themselves. A conference had been arranged for their delegates at Charlottetown. Hearing of this the Canadian Government asked leave to send delegates also. The permission was granted, and thus the conference became a general one.

E. OTHER CAUSES :

(1) The plan of an Intercolonial Railway had never been carried out. Such a scheme, it was felt, would become practicable if the colonies were united.

(2) The Civil War which was convulsing the United States made the colonies feel how necessary it was to combine so as to protect their extensive frontier, exposed as it was to a power that was developing great military strength.

(3) The Fenian invasion made this feeling much stronger. Hence the motives which influenced the delegates in conference assembled were many and powerful on the side of union.

3. Progress of the Work :—**A. THE CHARLOTTETOWN CONFERENCE, 1864 :**

The result of the first meeting of delegates—that at Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island—was the decision to consider the scheme, not of a union of the Maritime Colonies merely, but of all the British Colonies in North America.

B. THE QUEBEC CONFERENCE, 1864 :

For this purpose another conference took place at Quebec. For about three weeks the debates went on ; then a plan was framed, to be submitted to the legislatures of the different colonies. The legislature of the Canadas, after a lengthy debate, accepted the plan, and voted an address to the Crown, asking for an imperial measure “for the purpose of uniting the provinces in accordance with the provisions of the Quebec resolutions.” In the Maritime Colonies the scheme was not received with as much favor. Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland withdrew altogether. In New Brunswick two general elections took place between 1864 and 1866, the Confederation party being in the first badly beaten, but gaining a majority in the second. In Nova Scotia the legislature approved of the union, though after much hesitation ; but the people—to whom the plan was not submitted directly—strongly opposed it, and their opposition was backed by the fierce eloquence of Howe.

C. THE LONDON CONFERENCE, 1866:

Another conference took place in London, and somewhat better terms, financially, were granted to the Maritime Colonies. Finally, on the 12th of February, a bill called *The British North America Act*, embodying the plan of union, was brought before the British Parliament, and meeting with the approval of all parties, passed without difficulty. On the 1st of July, 1867, the bill came into force in Canada.

SECTION II.**THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICA ACT.**

SCHEME.

1. THE DOMINION OF CANADA.
2. THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS.
3. THE MINISTRY OR EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.
4. CONSTITUTION OF PARLIAMENTS :
 - A. Dominion :
 - (1) The Senate.
 - (2) The House of Commons.
 - B. Provincial :
 - (1) The Legislative Council.
 - (2) The Legislative Assembly.
5. DURATION OF PARLIAMENTS :
 - A. Dominion.
 - B. Provincial.

6. SEATS OF GOVERNMENT :

- A. Dominion.
- B. Provincial.

7. POWERS OF PARLIAMENT :

- A. Dominion.
- B. Provincial.

8. DIFFERENCE BETWEEN CANADIAN AND UNITED STATES FEDERAL UNIONS.

9. APPOINTMENT OF JUDGES.

10. OTHER PROVISIONS :

- A. Free Inter-Provincial Trade.
- B. Revenue Fund.
- C. Money Bills.
- D. Language.
- E. Education.
- F. The Inter-Colonial Railway.
- G. Provision for Admission of Other Provinces.

EXPANSION OF SCHEME.

1. The Dominion of Canada :—

The Act provided that the provinces of Canada (Upper and Lower), Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick should be united under one federal government, but that each should still continue to manage purely local affairs. The united country was to be called the Dominion of Canada. Lest the name should be misleading, the old provinces of Upper and Lower Canada were henceforth to be called Ontario and Quebec.

2. The Governor-General and the Lieutenant-Governors :—

A Governor-General, to represent the sovereign of Great Britain, was to be appointed by the Crown for a term of five years. Each province was to have a Lieutenant-Governor, appointed by the Governor-General in Council for a period of five years. The functions of Governors and Lieutenant-Governors were to call together, prorogue, and dissolve parliaments, to choose councillors possessing the confidence of parliament, to assent to the various measures passed by parliament, and to exercise a general care over the interests of the country.

3. The Ministry or Executive Council :—

The real governing power was left to the councillors whom the Governor or the Lieutenant Governor should choose from the party in the majority in the House of Commons or Assembly. This was, of course, in accordance with the principles of Responsible Government, long since conceded to each of the provinces. The old name, the Executive Council, though still the legal term, began to be abandoned for the term Cabinet, or Ministry.

4. Constitution of Parliaments :—

A. DOMINION :—

(1) THE SENATE :

The Dominion Parliament was to consist of two houses, the Upper House to be called the Senate, and the Lower House the House of Commons. The Senate was to consist of 72 members, 24 from Quebec, 24 from Ontario, and 24 from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick together. It was provided that the number of senators should not exceed 78, unless Newfoundland should become part of the Dominion. The senators were to be appointed by the Governor-General for life, but a senator might at any time voluntarily resign. A senator was to be at least 30 years of age, and possessed of at least \$4,000 worth of property.

(2) THE HOUSE OF COMMONS :

The Lower House, or House of Commons, was to be elected by the people. In considering the number of members the principle of Representation by Population was adopted. As Quebec Province was most nearly stationary, it was to be taken as the standard. Its representation was fixed permanently at 65 members, and the number which each of the other provinces was to elect was to be determined by a comparison of its population with that of Quebec. A census was to be taken every ten years, and the representation fixed accordingly.

B. PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENTS :—

(1) THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL :

In each of the provinces the Parliament was to consist of one or two Houses, according to the wish of the people. All but Ontario chose to have two. The Upper House was to be known as the Legislative Council. Its members were appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council.

(2) THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY :

The Lower House was to be known as the Legislative Assembly. The old names, Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly, were used to distinguish the Provincial Parliaments from the Parliament of the Dominion.

5. Duration of Parliaments :—

- A. The duration of the Dominion Parliament was fixed at five years,
- B. That of the Provincial Parliaments at four years, but the Governor or Lieutenant-Governor might, on the advice of his ministers, dissolve Parliament at an earlier date. Parliaments, both Dominion and Provincial, were to meet every year.

6. Seats of Government :—

- A. The seat of the Dominion Government was to be Ottawa. It has been thought by some writers that a great mistake was made here, not, indeed, in the choice

of place, but in allowing Ottawa to remain a part of any province. It has been suggested that it would have been better had Ottawa been made a separate district, like the district of Washington in the United States, under federal control, and not attached to any province at all.

B. The Provincial seats of Government chosen were :

- (1) Of Ontario, Toronto,
- (2) Of Quebec, Quebec,
- (3) Of Nova Scotia, Halifax,
- (4) Of New Brunswick, Fredericton.

7. Powers of Parliament :—

A. DOMINION : —

The Dominion Parliament was to have control of the general affairs of the Dominion. Such were considered :

- (1) The regulation of trade and commerce ;
- (2) The postal system ;
- (3) The public debt on property ;
- (4) The borrowing of money on public credit ;
- (5) The militia, and all matters connected with the military and naval defence of the country ;
- (6) Navigation and shipping ;
- (7) The sea coast and inland fisheries ;
- (8) Currency and coinage ;
- (9) Banks, weights and measures, bills and notes, paper money, interest, legal tender, bankruptcy and insolvency ;
- (10) Patents of invention and discovery ;
- (11) Marriage and divorce ;
- (12) Indirect taxation, *i.e.*, customs and excise duties ;
- (13) Public works, canals, railways ;
- (14) Criminal law ;
- (15) Establishment, maintenance and management of penitentiaries.

The Dominion Parliament was also given the power to disallow Provincial Acts ; but it was decided that

"the course of local legislation should be interfered with as little as possible, and the power of disallowance exercised with great caution; and only in cases where the law and general interests imperatively demanded it."

B. PROVINCIAL:

The Provincial Parliaments were given power over :

- (1) Direct taxation within the province ;
- (2) The borrowing of money on the credit of the province ;
- (3) The management and sale of public lands in the province, and of the wood and timber thereon ;
- (4) The establishment and maintenance of provincial offices ;
- (5) The establishment, maintenance and management of prisons and reformatories hospitals, asylums, and charitable institutions generally ;
- (6) Licenses to saloons, taverns and auctioneers ;
- (7) Control of public works, such as are either wholly situate in the province, or are declared by the Dominion Parliament to be of general advantage ;
- (8) Marriage property, civil rights, in the province ;
- (9) Administration of justice, including the organization of provincial courts ;
- (10) Fines, imprisonment, and other penalties to enforce the law of the province ;
- (11) Education ;
- (12) Municipal institutions ; and generally all matters of a local or private nature within the province ;

8. Difference between Canadian and United States

Federal Unions :—

There is a marked difference between the federal and provincial parliaments of Canada and the federal and state legislatures of the United States. In the United States, all powers that have not been specifically conceded to the federal government are taken to remain with the several states ; in Canada, all powers not specifically conceded by the federal government to the provincial parliaments are taken as remaining with the federal government. That is, the United States system works from below, up ; ours, from above, down.

9. Appointment of Judges :—

Another respect in which our system differs from that of the United States is in the appointment of judges. Our judges are not elected, but are appointed by the Governor-in-Council for life or good conduct ; and hence they are not dependent “ on the caprice of the people of a province for their nomination and retention in office, as in many of the states of the American Republic.” Our judges can only be removed by an address of Parliament to the Governor-General.

10. Other Provisions :—

- A. It was enacted, also, that there should be absolutely *free trade between the provinces* of Canada.
- B. The duties and other revenues provided for by Dominion taxation were to form a fund out of which the public expenses were to be met, and subsidies paid to the different provinces or portions of their debt assumed by the Dominion.
- C. Money-bills were to originate in the House of Commons.
- D. In the parliamentary debates either the English or the French language might be used, but the proceedings must be recorded in both.
- E. Each province was to control its own system of education, subject to certain conditions ; viz., no law should prejudicially affect any rights possessed by denominational schools existing at the time of the Union ; that is, if any separate (whether Roman Catholic or Protestant) schools existed at the time of the Union, their rights should be untouched ; and that if any provincial law were passed affecting such rights, an appeal might be made to the Governor-General-in-Council.
- F. The construction of the Inter-Colonial Railway was to be commenced within six months after the passing of the Act, to connect the St. Lawrence with Halifax, and thus consolidate the Union.
- G. It was also provided that the other colonies, Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, British Columbia and Vancouver Island, Rupert's Land and the North-West, might be admitted at any time into the Union on such terms as might be deemed advisable by their respective legislatures, and those of Canada and Great Britain.

SECTION III.

THE COMPLETION OF CONFEDERATION.

SCHEME.

1. ACQUISITION OF THE NORTH-WEST AND CREATION OF MANITOBA, 1869-'70 :
 - A. Purchase of lands of Hudson Bay Company.
 - B. The Red River Rebellion.
 - C. The Manitoba Act.
2. ADMISSION OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1871.
3. ADMISSION OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, 1873.
4. THE NORTH-WEST GIVEN REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT, 1888.
5. CONFEDERATION STILL INCOMPLETE.

EXPANSION OF SCHEME.

1. Acquisition of the North-West and Creation of Manitoba, 1869-'70 :—**A. PURCHASE OF LANDS OF HUDSON BAY COMPANY :**

At the time when the scheme of a union of the Canadas and the Maritime Colonies was being carried out, the question of the acquisition of the North-West Territory had been discussed with the Imperial Government. The first parliament of the Dominion presented an address to the Queen, asking her to unite the territory to Canada. The request was granted, and an agreement was made with the Hudson Bay Company by which the latter accepted \$300,000 in payment for their lands, certain districts and rights being at the same time reserved for the company. It is estimated that this terri-

tory cost the Dominion only about one-sixth of a cent per acre—one-fifteenth the amount the United States paid for barren Alaska.

B. THE RED RIVER REBELLION :

In 1869 an arrangement was made for the temporary government of the North-West Territory as a part of Canada, and a Lieutenant-Governor was appointed. The French half-breeds in the Red River Valley, who were pretty numerous, were irritated at this transfer of themselves and their lands from one government to another, without their wishes being consulted, and their suspicions were roused by surveys of land which were being made. The Lieutenant-Governor, when on his way to the country, received a warning not to enter the Red River district. The order was signed by LOUIS RIEL, a Frenchman with some Indian blood in his veins, who acted as secretary of a sort of council of the settlers. Soon a regular provisional government was formed with Riel as President, and a bill of rights drawn up in which certain terms were insisted on as necessary to any plan of union with Canada. If the malcontents had stopped here, all might have been well, for the Dominion was willing to assent to reasonable conditions, and had no intention of ruling the country despotically. But Riel went further. He took prisoners a number of the Loyalist settlers, and one of these, an outspoken, brave, hot-headed fellow named Scott, was brutally shot after the mockery of a trial. The news of this murder—for such it was regarded—produced the wildest excitement, especially in Ontario, of which the young man was a native, and the Ontario Government afterwards offered a reward for the apprehension of the murderers. At last an armed force, partly Imperial and partly Canadian, under General Wolseley, was sent to restore order in the Red River district. When the troops reached Fort Garry, they found that Riel and his chief associate, Leppine, had fled a quarter of an hour before to the United States.

C. THE MANITOBA ACT, 1870 :

A Manitoba Act was now passed by the Dominion Parliament, by which the Province of Manitoba was created out of that part of the Northwest Territories which formed the Red River Settlement—one square on

the checker-board of the great North-West, as Lord Dufferin once put it. The new province was given a parliament of its own, consisting of a Legislative Assembly of twenty-four members, and a Legislative Council of seven members. A Lieutenant-Governor and an Executive Council of five members were to administer the affairs of the province. The province was given a representation of four members in the Dominion House of Commons and two in the Senate.

2. Admission of British Columbia, 1871 :—

The admission of Manitoba was followed in 1871 by that of British Columbia and Vancouver Island. The representatives of this remote colony had been in consultation for some time, and now decided to enter confederation, stipulating, however, that a railway be built within ten years to connect their province with Eastern Canada. British Columbia was given three Senators and six members of the House of Commons.

3. Admission of Prince Edward Island, 1873 :—

Soon Prince Edward Island followed the example of the other provinces, and joined the grand Confederacy, being allowed six members in the House of Commons and four in the Senate. It was at this time that the question of the rights of absentee proprietors was satisfactorily settled by purchase, and the chief drawback to the Island's prosperity removed.

4. The North-West given Representative Government, 1888 :—

Hitherto the North-West Territories had been under the control, partly of Manitoba and partly of a Lieutenant Governor and Council. In 1888, the Territories were given a government of their own, a Lieutenant-Governor, an Executive Council, and an elective assembly being provided for. Responsible Government was not, however, introduced.

5. Confederation still Incomplete :—

Confederation, though almost, is not quite complete yet. Newfoundland has not yet entered confederation, all negotiations to that effect having so far fallen through. Before union with Newfoundland can very well be accomplished, the troublesome French Shore Question, (see Treaty of Versailles, 1783) will have to be settled.

TOPIC XII.

OUR OWN TIMES.

SCHEME.

MINISTRIES.	EVENTS.
1. MACDONALD, 1867-'73.	<p>A. Early Measures.</p> <p>B. Independence of Parliament Act, 1868.</p> <p>C. THE WASHINGTON TREATY, 1871.</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(1) Causes :</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(2) Provisions :</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(a) The <i>Alabama</i> Claims,</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(b) The Fisheries,</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(c) The San Juan Boundary,</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(d) The Alaska Boundary.</p> <p>D. COMPLETION OF CONFEDERATION.</p> <p>E. The C.P.R. Scandal.</p>
2. MACKENZIE, 1873-'78.	<p>A. THE BALLOT ACT, 1874.</p> <p>B. The New Brunswick School Question.</p> <p>C. The Canada Temperance Act, 1878.</p>
3. MACDONALD, 1878-'91.	<p>A. Deceased Wife's Sister Bill, 1880.</p> <p>B. Retirement of Mackenzie, 1880.</p> <p>C. Death of Hon. George Brown.</p> <p>D. The North-West Boom.</p> <p>E. THE REDISTRIBUTION BILL, 1882.</p>

MINISTRIES.	EVENTS.
MACDONALD— <i>Continued.</i>	F. THE DOMINION FRANCHISE BILL, 1885. G. THE NORTH-WEST REBELLION, 1885 :
	(1) Causes : (2) The Rebel Leader : (3) The Fighting : (a) Duck Lake, (b) Frog Lake, (c) Fish Creek, (d) Cut Knife Creek, (e) Batoche. (4) The Execution of Riel.
	H. THE FISHERIES TROUBLE, 1888-89.
	I. THE JESUITS' ESTATES BILL, 1888-89.
	J. DEATH OF SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD, 1891.
4. ABBOT, 1891-'92.	A. DEATH OF HON. ALEX. MACKENZIE, 1892.
5. THOMPSON, 1892-'94.	A. THE BEHRING SEA TROUBLE.
6. BOWELL, 1895-'96.	A. The Manitoba School Question.
7. TUPPER, 1896-'96.	
8. LAURIER, 1896.—	A. Settlement of the Manitoba School Question.

EXPANSION OF SCHEME.

MINISTRIES.	EVENTS.
<p>1. Macdonald, <u>1867-'73.</u></p> <p>Sir John A. Macdonald (knighted for his services in bringing about Confederation), formed a ministry, but not upon purely party lines. He invited into his Cabinet men who represented the majorities, whether Conservative or Reform, in their respective provinces.</p>	<p>A. <u>EARLY MEASURES :</u></p> <p>(1) One of the first measures passed by the Dominion Parliament, was an Act which reduced the rate of postage, and established the Post Office Savings Bank.</p> <p>(2) Another Act provided for the construction of the Intercolonial Railway.</p> <p>(3) Yet another Act (1869) provided that executions should take place within prison walls, and that the public should not be allowed to witness such brutalizing sights. The year before this, <u>D'ARCY MCGEE</u>, an eloquent Irish member of the Canadian Parliament, had been assassinated. The assassin was caught and executed. This was the last public execution in Canada.</p> <p>B. <u>INDEPENDENCE OF PARLIAMENT ACT,</u> <u>1868 :</u></p> <p>This Act declared that any person holding any office of profit or emolument under the Crown could not sit in Parliament. The Act was extended to all Government contractors.</p> <p>C. <u>THE WASHINGTON TREATY, 1871 :</u></p> <p>(1) <u>CAUSES :</u></p> <p>(a) The American Civil War (in which the Northern and the Southern States were engaged in conflict) led to unpleasantness with Canada, on account of Southrons who found their way to Canada, and made raids from there into the Northern States.</p> <p>(b) England had allowed some ships (the <i>Alabama</i>, the <i>Florida</i> and</p>

MINISTRIES.

MACDONALD—*Continued.*

EVENTS.

others) to leave British ports in the interest of the Southern States. The Americans were now clamoring for compensation for the losses which their commerce had thereby sustained.

(c) The Reciprocity Treaty between Canada and the United States had now expired, and still the Americans claimed the right to fish in Canadian waters, as before. The Canadians were forced to protect their fisheries by armed cruisers, and a few seizures of American fishing-vessels took place.

(d) It was at this time, too, that the San Juan Boundary Question was under discussion.

To settle these questions, a commission of American and British statesmen met at Washington in 1871. Sir John A. Macdonald was appointed, by Britain, one of the commissioners. Their deliberations found expression in the Washington Treaty.

(2) PROVISIONS :

(a) THE ALABAMA CLAIMS (as the demands of the Americans for compensation on account of the *Alabama* and other ships were called) were referred to a board of arbiters which sat at Geneva. The result was the payment by England of \$15,000,000 to the United States.

(b) THE FISHERIES were thrown open for ten years, the United States to pay for the use of Canadian fisheries a sum which was left to a com-

MINISTRIES.	EVENTS.
<p>MACDONALD —<i>Continued.</i></p>	<p>mission to determine. It was not till 1878 that as the result of a Fisheries Commission held at Halifax, the United States agreed to pay \$5,500,000 to Canada.</p> <p>(c) <u>THE SAN JUAN BOUNDARY</u> question was referred to the Emperor of Germany, who decided in favor of the United States.</p> <p>(d) The boundaries between Canada and Alaska (which had been purchased by the United States from Russia) were defined.</p> <p><u>D. COMPLETION OF CONFEDERATION :</u></p> <p>(See Topic XI.)</p> <p><u>E. THE C.P.R. SCANDAL :</u></p> <p>The promise given to British Columbia by the Dominion Government, to construct a railway to the Pacific Coast, led to the projection of the great Canada Pacific, as the line became called. But one day, a member of the Opposition rose in the House of Commons and accused the Government of having given the contract for building this railway to Sir Hugh Allan, in return for large sums supplied by him for election purposes. Sir John Macdonald asked for a Committee of Investigation. When the report of this commission was presented to Parliament, Mr. Mackenzie, leader of the Opposition, moved a vote of censure on the Ministry. A week's debate followed, but, before the vote was taken, Sir John Macdonald resigned, and the first Dominion Administration was at an end.</p>

MINISTRIES.	EVENTS.
<p>2. Mackenzie, 1873-78.</p> <p>Upon the resignation of Macdonald, the Governor-General called upon Alexander Mackenzie, the Liberal leader, to form a Ministry. With the assistance of Mr. Blake, Mr. Dorion and others, Mr. Mackenzie soon accomplished the work, and, acting on his advice, the Governor-General dissolved Parliament at the beginning of 1874, and issued writs for a new election. The Mackenzie Government was sustained at the polls by a triumphant majority. A good many elections were, however, contested. Up to this time, the investigation of contested elections had been made by a committee appointed by Parliament. An Act of the previous session had, however, decided that in future such cases should be tried by the ordinary courts of law.</p>	<p>A. THE BALLOT ACT, 1874 :</p> <p>This important Act introduced secret voting, or vote by ballot, at the polls, thus making the elector more independent in the exercise of his franchise. It was also decided that elections were in future to take place on the same day all over the country. The property qualifications of members were at the same time abolished.</p> <p>B. THE NEW BRUNSWICK SCHOOL QUESTION :</p> <p>One of the clauses of the B.N.A. gave, as we have seen, to each province the right, with certain qualifications, to make its own laws regarding education. The Legislature of New Brunswick, acting on this right, passed, in 1871, a Common School Act, by which all schools that received government aid, were to be non-sectarian. The Roman Catholics, who preferred schools of their own with religious teaching, appealed against this Act, first to the Dominion Government (during the Macdonald Administration), and afterwards to the British Privy Council, the highest tribunal in the Empire ; but the appeal was dismissed. In the end, the school law of New Brunswick was so modified as to make a good many concessions to the Roman Catholics, and the difficulty thus settled.</p> <p>C. THE CANADA TEMPERANCE ACT, 1878 :</p> <p>This Act (commonly known, after its author, as the Scott Act) allowed municipalities to decide, by popular vote, whether the sale of liquor should or should not be allowed within their limits. This was not our first Temperance Act. As early as 1864 an</p>

MINISTRIES.	EVENTS.
<p>MACKENZIE—<i>Continued.</i></p>	<p>Act, called after its author, the Dunkin Act, had been passed. The growth of the temperance movement has been a marked feature of the last quarter of a century. Various provincial enactments, as, for example, the Crooks Act of Ontario, have been made, and the liquor traffic is, in consequence, being greatly lessened.</p>
<p>3. <u>Macdonald,</u> <u>1878-'91.</u></p> <p>The Mackenzie Administration fell in 1878, chiefly on account of its unpopular trade policy. Times had been very hard, public expenses were heavy, and the problem of an increasing deficit had presented itself to Mr. Cartwright, Minister of Finance. Mr. Mackenzie believed in free trade, but, as Canada was not in a position to adopt the principle, he had imposed a revenue tariff as low as possible. Sir John Macdonald advocated what he called a <i>National Policy</i>, "which," he said, "by a judicious re-adjustment of tariff, would benefit and foster the agricultural, mining, manufacturing, and other interests of the Domin-</p>	<p>A. <u>DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER BILL, 1880:</u></p> <p>A bill which occasioned widespread interest was one by which marriage with a deceased wife's sister was to be legalized. In England such marriages had not been illegal till 1835, when an Act had been passed declaring them null and void. In Canada such unions were generally considered legal, except in Quebec. The Bill of 1880 was passed by the House of Commons, but thrown out in the Senate by a majority of two. The principle of the bill has since, however, been recognized as legal, though most clergymen hesitate to perform such marriages.</p> <p>B. <u>RETIREMENT OF MACKENZIE, 1880:</u></p> <p>Mr. Mackenzie, choosing to retire from the position of leader of the Opposition party at Ottawa, was succeeded by Mr. Edward Blake.</p> <p>C. <u>DEATH OF HON. GEORGE BROWN, 1881:</u></p> <p>The loss of this eminent statesman, assassinated by a drunken wretch, was greatly deplored by all Canadians.</p> <p>D. <u>THE NORTH-WEST BOOM:</u></p> <p>For several years after 1880, a "boom" in real estate greatly affected Manitoba. The C.P.R. was being pushed rapidly for-</p>

MINISTRIES.

ion " This " National Policy " has ever since been the watchword of the Conservative party. The fact that the period of depression was succeeded by much better times after the adoption of the National Policy strengthened the popular faith in it, notwithstanding Mr. Cartwright's criticism of it as a system which favored the few at the expense of the many, and was responsible for the "exodus" of Canadians to the United States.

EVENTS.

ward, and property in the vicinity rose rapidly in value. Soon the inevitable reaction came, and many speculators were ruined.

E. THE REDISTRIBUTION BILL, 1882 :

This was a re-adjustment of the boundaries of electoral divisions throughout the country on account of the changes in population. It was claimed by the Opposition that the Dominion Government had divided the country in such a way as to secure a majority for themselves, particularly in Ontario, and had not regarded natural or geographical lines of division. The Bill was nicknamed by them the Gerrymander Bill.

F. THE FRANCHISE BILL, 1885 :

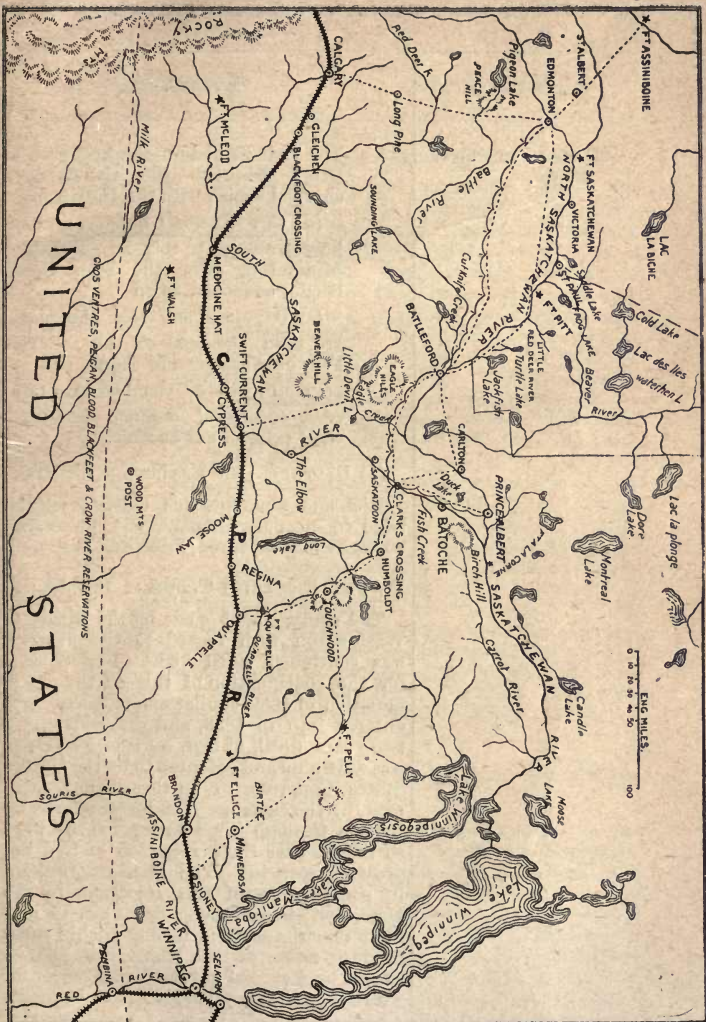
Previous to 1885, the right of voting in Dominion elections was the same in each province as in its provincial election, and as the systems of the provinces were not uniform, there was considerable objection to such an arrangement. In 1885 the right of voting in Dominion elections was made the same throughout the Dominion.

G. THE NORTH-WEST REBELLION, 1885 :(1) CAUSES :

The Half-breeds along the Saskatchewan were greatly dissatisfied with the division of the country into square lots by the Dominion land surveyors. They preferred the old French plan of long, narrow farms, fronting the river, a plan convenient because it gave to all the advantages of water communication, and enabled the settlers to build their houses nearer together. The Half-breeds also complained that they had not been able to obtain patents for the

MINISTRIES.	EVENTS.
<p>MACDONALD—<i>Continued.</i></p>	<p>land which had been long in their possession. The old cry arose which had caused the Red River troubles of 1869-70 the cry that their lands were being taken from them.</p> <p>(2) <u>THE REBEL LEADER :</u></p> <p><u>RIEL</u>, who had been living quietly in Montana, was invited to return and champion their cause. He drew up a Bill of Rights claiming certain not unreasonable privileges for the Half-breeds and Indians of the Territories. The Bill was sent to Ottawa, but received no response or recognition. Riel, in March, called upon the people to rise. <u>BATOCHÉ</u> was made the headquarters of the rebels, and the seat of a provisional government.</p> <p>(3) <u>THE FIGHTING :</u></p> <p>Before forces could be sent to suppress the rising, blood had been shed at</p> <p>(a) <u>DUCK LAKE</u>, where a small skirmish took place, in which several whites were killed, and at</p> <p>(b) <u>FROG LAKE</u>, where some of the settlers were massacred by Big Bear, an ally of Riel. But General Middleton and his Canadian volunteers were pushing on towards Bat- oche. When they reached a deep ravine called</p> <p>(c) <u>FISH CREEK</u> they were attacked by the rebels, who were with difficulty repelled. Another detachment under Lieut.-Col. Otter were in the meantime hurrying to the relief of <u>BATTLEFORD</u>, where six hundred settlers had sought refuge,</p>

SKETCH MAP OF SCENE OF NORTH WEST REVOLT.



MINISTRIES.	EVENTS.
<p>MACDONALD—<i>Continued.</i></p>	<p>The Indians fled on the approach of Otter. Shortly after Otter had a sharp skirmish with the Indians at</p> <p>(d) <u>CUT KNIFE CREEK</u>, in which he was obliged to retreat. But Gen. Middleton, after the Fish Creek battle, advanced upon</p> <p>(e) <u>BATOCHÉ</u> and took the place. He then hastened to the relief of <u>PRINCE ALBERT</u>, and thence to <u>BATTLEFORD</u>, where Otter had maintained a successful defence against a chief called Poundmaker.</p> <p>(4) <u>CAPTURE AND EXECUTION OF RIEL</u> :</p> <p>Riel and Dumont, his chief associate, tried to escape. Dumont was successful, but Riel was captured, tried and executed.</p> <p>H. THE FISHERIES TROUBLE, 1888-89 :</p> <p>The arrangement made by the Treaty of Washington with regard to the fisheries was continued until 1885. Negotiations for the continuation of this or the determination of some similar arrangement were entered into in 1886, and dragged on for two years, until, at last, a Fisheries Treaty was drawn up and assented to by the United States Congress, to be thrown out, however, by the Senate. The terms offered by Canada through Sir Charles Tupper were so liberal that their rejection caused the greatest surprise. The plan resorted to, in consequence of this rejection, by the Dominion Government has been to prohibit Americans from fishing within three marine miles of the Canadian shores, except by a special government licence, for which, of course, payment has to be made.</p>

MINISTRIES.	EVENTS.
MACDONALD—Continued.	<p data-bbox="342 308 835 331">I. THE JESUITS' ESTATES BILL, 1888-89 :</p> <p data-bbox="342 347 874 1082">When England conquered Canada, she promised to respect all rights of property, except in the case of religious corporations. In 1773 the Pope suppressed the Order of the Jesuits. The Canadian property or "estates" of the Order was accordingly appropriated, an allowance being granted to every member of the Order. Forty-one years after the suppression of the Order it was restored by the Pope. An agitation for compensation for the property formerly belonging to the Order went on in Quebec for years. Finally, in 1888, Mr. Mercier, Premier of Quebec, brought in a measure granting \$400,000 as compensation money to the Jesuits, and \$60,000 to the Protestants, to be spent on educational institutions, the proportions being according to the estimated proportion of Roman Catholics and Protestants in the province. A great outcry arose in other parts of Canada when the Bill passed the Quebec Legislature. The Dominion Government was expected by many to disallow the Act, but Sir John Macdonald declined to interfere in a matter which, he considered, belonged to Quebec alone.</p> <p data-bbox="342 1102 874 1161">J. DEATH OF SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD, 1891 :</p> <p data-bbox="342 1174 874 1415">Almost in the moment of victory (for the elections of 1891, in which the Macdonald Ministry was again sustained, had just taken place) the old Chieftain died. The loss of "Canada's foremost citizen"—to use the words of Mr. Laurier. Liberal leader since the retirement of Mr. Blake in 1887—was felt to be "far and away, beyond and above the ordinary compass of party range."</p>

MINISTRIES.	EVENTS.
4. <u>Abbot, 1891-92:</u>	A. <u>DEATH OF HON. ALEXANDER MACKENZIE. 1892:</u>
<p>The HON. (now created Sir) J. J. C. ABBOT succeeded Sir John Macdonald as Premier and leader of the Conservative party.</p>	<p>The death of Sir John's old opponent caused comparatively little sensation, as twelve years had passed since his retirement from the Liberal leadership. The chief praise of Mackenzie is his spotless record in both public and private life.</p>
5. <u>Thompson, 1892-94:</u>	A. <u>THE BEHRING SEA TROUBLE:</u>
<p>In December, 1892, Sir John Abbot was forced by ill-health to resign the Premiership. He was succeeded by Sir John Thompson, who, as Minister of Justice, had risen rapidly in political life.</p>	<p>In the south-eastern part of Behring Sea are the Pribyloff Islands, which form the chief breeding ground of the fur seals. These islands belong, with Alaska, to the United States, whose government consequently claimed the seals frequenting them, and insisted that the Behring Sea was a "<i>mare clausum</i>," or closed sea, and that Canada had no right to capture seals therein. From 1885 to 1891 seizures of vessels by the United States officials were common occurrences. The question was finally referred to a board of arbitrators, consisting of representatives of Britain and Canada, the United States, France, Italy, and Norway and Sweden. Hon. (now Sir) Charles Herbert Tupper, Canadian Minister of Fisheries, acted as British agent, and Sir John Thompson represented Canada. It was decided that</p>
	<p>(a) The Behring Sea was not a "<i>mare clausum</i>."</p>
	<p>(b) The United States had no right of protection or property in the seals which frequented her islands in Behring Sea, outside of the ordinary three-mile limit.</p>
	<p>(c) Britain and the United States should combine to prevent the wanton destruction of seals.</p>

MINISTRIES.	EVENTS.
6. <u>Bowell, 1895-</u>	<u>A. THE MANITOBA SCHOOL QUESTION :</u>
<u>'96 :</u>	<p>Manitoba, in 1890, abolished her Separate Schools. An appeal was made against the action of the Legislature, and the question was finally referred to the British Privy Council. The Privy Council decided that, if the Public Schools of Manitoba were, as the petitioners alleged, sectarian, the Governor-General might send a remedial order to the Manitoba Government, commanding it to restore to the Roman Catholics the rights of which they had been deprived. When this decision reached Ottawa, the members of the Bowell Cabinet were divided as to the proper course to pursue. The order was, however, despatched. Manitoba, under the premiership of Mr. Thomas Greenway, refused to obey it. It was then decided to bring in a Bill in the Dominion Parliament to restore Catholic schools in Manitoba. The Bill was introduced, but not passed.</p>
7. <u>Tupper, 1896-</u>	
<u>'96 :</u>	
<p>Dissensions in the Bowell Ministry caused the Premier's resignation, and Sir Charles Tupper was chosen Premier. He was, however, defeated in the elections of 1896.</p>	
8. <u>Laurier, 1896 :</u>	<u>A. SETTLEMENT OF THE SCHOOL QUESTION :</u>
<p>Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, the Liberal leader was consequently called upon to form a ministry.</p>	<p>The new Premier succeeded in arranging a compromise with the Manitoba Government by which the School Question was disposed of. The principle of National Schools was preserved, but generous concessions were made to the Catholic and French population.</p>

TOPIC XIII.

CANADIAN LITERATURE AND ART.

SCHEME,

SECTION I.—CANADIAN LITERATURE.

1. Period of French Rule, 1605-1763 :

- A. CHAMPLAIN.
- B. LESCARBOT.
- C. CHARLEVOIX.
- D. THE JESUIT RELATIONS.

2. Period of British Rule, 1763-1896 :

- A. PERIOD OF STRUGGLE FOR RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT,
1763-1841 :
 - (1) ORATORY :
Nelson, Papineau, Mackenzie, Rolph.
 - (2) NEWSPAPERS :
The Halifax Gazette, The Quebec Gazette, Le Canadien,
The Colonial Advocate.
 - (3) HISTORY :
Haliburton, Smith.
- B. FROM THE ACT OF UNION TO CONFEDERATION, 1841-'67 :
 - (1) ORATORY :
Howe, Wilmot, Baldwin, Lafontaine.

(2) NEWSPAPERS :

The Globe.

(3) HISTORY :

Garneau, Christie.

(4) POETRY :

Crémazie, Chauveau, Howe, Sangster, Heavysege.

C. PERIOD SINCE CONFEDERATION, 1867-'97.

(1) ORATORY :

Blake, Laurier, Tupper, McCarthy, Foster, Cartwright

(2) NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES :

The Mail, The Empire, The Canadian Magazine.

(3) HISTORY :

Gray, Dent, Bourinot, Turcotte, Kingsford.

(4) POETRY :

(a) CHIEF NAMES :

Fréchette, Le Maye, Read, Mair, Roberts, Carman,
Campbell, Lampman, Scott, E. Pauline Johnston.

(b) CHARACTERISTICS OF CANADIAN POETRY :

Imitative, Descriptive of Nature, Patriotic.

(c) CONSIDERATION OF THESE CHARACTERISTICS :

(5) FICTION :

Kirby, Mrs. Catherwood, Gilbert Parker, Sara Jeannette
Duncan.

(6) SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY :

Dawson, Billings, Wilson, Hamel, Watson, Young.

SECTION II.—CANADIAN ART.

1. ART SOCIETIES :

2. PROMINENT ARTISTS :

3. SCULPTORS :

EXPANSION OF SCHEME.

SECTION I—LITERATURE.

1. Period of French Rule, 1605-1763 :—

A. CHAMPLAIN :

When one considers the condition of Canada under French rule—the total absence of freedom, the alternate favor and neglect of the capricious mother country, the interminable wars with the Iroquois and with the colonists across the border, the hard struggle for bare existence which was the lot of the poor *habitant*—one does not look for much in the way of literature. Popular education there was none ; and there was not a single printing press in the colony. Yet in this period Champlain wrote, in the simple, direct style of a man who has something to say and does not care to embellish it, an account of his voyages, and of the lands he saw, illustrating his story by rude yet clear drawings of places, people, plants, and, in fact, everything capable of illustration.

B. LESCARBOT :

To this period, too, belongs the genial poet, Lescarbot, who, in the early days of Port Royal, lent by his presence and his ready verse a charm to the circle of French gentlemen who, in spite of hardship and anxiety, formed in happy French fashion "The Order of the Good Time" (*L'Ordre du Bon Temps*).

C. CHARLEVOIX :

Nor must we forget to mention the name of the first historian of Canada, Charlevoix, priest and writer, to whom we, students of our country's history, owe a real debt.

D. THE JESUIT RELATIONS :

And most worthy of mention are those noble Jesuit fathers who toiled in the mission fields of Canada, and whose reports of their progress, the *Relations*, as they were called, were eagerly read in France and kindled the missionary zeal in many hearts there.

But, it may be objected, these are not Canadian, these are French writers. It is true these first writers of Canada were not Canadians born, and yet, because they drew their inspiration largely from Canada, we feel that we can, at any rate, lay some claim to them.

2. Period of British Rule, 1763-1896 :—

A. PERIOD OF STRUGGLE FOR RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT, 1763-1841 :

(1) ORATORY :

During the early years of the English occupation of Canada, while the axe of the settler was striking at the virgin forests, there was little leisure for the cultivation of letters. And when the first struggle of the pioneer, the struggle with natural obstacles, was over, a new and even harder struggle faced him, the struggle for political freedom. Consequently the most gifted minds turned to politics, and this period is marked by statesmanship of a high order, and oratory of no mean rank. Nelson, Papineau, Mackenzie, and Rolph, whatever may be thought of their politics, must be numbered among our orators.

(2) NEWSPAPERS :

The chief written literature of this period was newspaper literature, and that was not of the best. Most vindictive attacks were made through the medium of the press, and the grossest personalities allowed. Still there was a considerable amount of really creditable work done. The names of some of these newspapers have already been mentioned in earlier topics—*The Quebec Gazette*, the first newspaper in Canada proper, though another, *The Halifax Gazette*, had appeared at a still earlier date, in Nova Scotia, *Le Canadien*, the champion of French rights, and *The Colonial Advocate*, which, in the hands of William Lyon Mackenzie, belched out fiercest abuse upon the Family Compact.

(3) HISTORY :

To this period belong the two historians, HALIBURTON, who wrote a history of his province (Nova Scotia), and SMITH, the author of a now almost unknown history of Canada. Haliburton is better known as a humorist than

as an historian. Indeed he is spoken of as Canada's one humorist. His famous work, "The Clockmaker ; or Sayings and Doings of Sam Slick of Slickville," was published in 1837.

B. FROM THE ACT OF UNION TO CONFEDERATION, 1841-'67 :

(1) ORATORY :

Still politics continued to absorb the best of Canadian talent, for the period from the Union to Confederation, in which the chief thing of interest in Canada was the political growth. Oratory became more brilliant. JOSEPH HOWE, of Nova Scotia, was perhaps the most eloquent of all our orators. WILMOT, of New Brunswick, was another gifted speaker. BALDWIN, of Upper Canada, never brilliant, was always lucid and forcible. LAFONTAINE was a brilliant Lower Canadian orator.

(2) NEWSPAPERS :

The appearance of the *Globe* of Toronto, founded by Hon. George Brown in 1844, was an important political and journalistic event.

(3) HISTORY :

To this period belong two historians of note, GARNEAU, who wrote in French a history of Canada as far as 1841, infusing into it a spirit of intense loyalty to the cause of his countrymen ; and CHRISTIE, who wrote on the period from 1791 to 1841 from the English point of view.

(4) POETRY :

During this period, the foundation of our educational system was laid, and though results were not forthcoming immediately, popular taste was being slowly raised to a higher level. Poetry, too, began to appear. In the Lower Province, CREMAZIE, sometimes called "the father of our national poetry," wrote lines which breathed a fervid patriotism. CHAUVEAU, another French-Canadian, is best known by his poem "Donnacona." HOWE was by no means an indifferent maker of verse, some of his lines, e.g., his "Flag of Old England," written on the 100th anniversary of the landing of Cornwallis at Halifax, having a genuine patriotic ring. To this period, too, belongs the poet CHARLES SANGSTER, a native of Kingston,

whose verses, chiefly descriptive of Canadian scenery, received high praise from critics of other lands. Yet another poet was CHARLES HEAVYSEGE, who, though not a native of this country, is generally classed as a Canadian poet, since it was here he lived and wrote. His chief poem was a drama called "Saul," a work of great power, but not written in a popular style.

C. PERIOD SINCE CONFEDERATION, 1867-'96 :

(1) ORATORY :

Edward Blake, to whom might not inaptly be transferred a phrase once applied to a celebrated English statesman, "The Prince Rupert of Debate," is perhaps the greatest orator of this period. His style is clear, argumentative and classical, and his appeals are almost invariably not to the imagination nor the sensibilities, but to the reason. WILFRID LAURIE's oratory is marked by purity and grace of diction, and by a poetic charm and picturesqueness. Neither ALEXANDER MACKENZIE nor SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD can be considered an orator, though the latter possessed a magnetism and power of swaying popular assemblies that went far to redeem his defects as a speaker. SIR CHARLES TUPPER is lucid and diffuse. MR. D'ALTON MCCARTHY is master of a keen, forcible style. MR. FOSTER, though it cannot be said of him in his budget speeches as was said of Mr. Gladstone, that he "made the wilderness of figures to blossom like the rose," or as was said of Mr. Disraeli that he "was able to make a financial statement burst into a bouquet of fireworks," is a vigorous and effective speaker. Sir Richard Cartwright is master of an incisive and forcible style, which makes him a power in the house. Of forensic and pulpit orators a long list of names might be made out.

(2) NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES :

The Toronto Mail and *The Toronto Empire* (amalgamated in 1895) are the two most noteworthy newspapers that have appeared since Confederation. Of magazines a good many have appeared, but, feebly supported, have in most cases ceased publication after a very short time.

THE CANADIAN MAGAZINE, still in existence, seems to have been the most successful venture so far.

(3) HISTORY :

Since Confederation a goodly number of histories have appeared. GRAY wrote one of two proposed volumes on Confederation itself, dealing with the subject so well that every reader must regret that the author did not complete his work. One of the best known historians of our own times is DENT, whose "Last Forty Years" and "History of the Rebellion of 1837-'38" have attracted a good deal of attention. Our best writer on constitutional history is DR. BOURINOT, who, as Clerk of the House of Commons, has had abundant facilities for becoming an authority on this subject. His "Manual of the Constitutional History of Canada," "Parliamentary Practice and Procedure," and other works, are well known, TURCOTTE, a French-Canadian historian, covers the same period as Dent. A long and carefully prepared history, which is not yet completed, is that on which MR. KINGSFORD, of Ottawa, is engaged, and of which eight volumes have appeared. In 1895 two pretty full histories, a history of the North-West by BEGG, and a history of British Columbia by another author of the same name, have appeared. Withrow, Bryce, and many other names might be added.

(4) POETRY :(a) CHIEF NAMES :

Of the poets of this period LOUIS FRECHETTE, who writes French verse, is probably the greatest. Le Maye, who translated Longfellow's "Evangeline" into French, is also well known. Of English-Canadian bards the names of Reade, Mair, Roberts, Bliss Carman, Wilfrid Campbell, Lampman, Duncan Campbell Scott, George Frederick Scott, and E. Pauline Johnston—the last an Indian poetess—are familiar to all Canadians. A collection of Canadian verse, "Songs of the Great Dominion," published by Lighthall, himself a poet, in 1889, contains selections from the works of these and others of our poets.

(b) CHARACTERISTICS OF CANADIAN POETRY :

Most of the poetry which has been produced among us is marked by one or another of these three characteristics :

(I.) It is imitative (either of French or English poetry) rather than original.

(II.) It is to a large extent descriptive of natural scenery rather than of human character and life.

(III.) A good deal of it is fervidly patriotic.

(c) CONSIDERATION OF THESE CHARACTERISTICS :

In the first two of these characteristics lies its weakness. Great poetry must be original and creative ; and though charming verse may be written on nature, humanity is to humanity a far more interesting theme. As for the third characteristic, it is good, of course, unless, as is sometimes the case, the spirit is a false patriotism, a mere jingoism. One of the finest, perhaps the finest, of our poems of this class is "CANADA" by Roberts.

(5) FICTION :

In this department the work done has been slight. KIRBY'S "Golden Dog" (Le Chien d'Or), a story of the last days of French rule in Canada, is well and favorably known ; MRS. CATHERWOOD has written some good stories, based on episodes in the early history of this country ; GILBERT PARKER has achieved a reputation as a writer of Canadian fiction ; SARA JEANNETTE DUNCAN'S "A Social Departure," is bright and racy.

(6) SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY :

In Science and Philosophy we claim a few names—those of DAWSON, BILLINGS, WILSON, HAMEL, WATSON, and YOUNG. In connection with scientific research, the Royal Society, founded by the Marquis of Lorne, has done good work.

SECTION II.

CANADIAN ART.

1. Art Societies and Institutions :—

As early as 1841. an Art Society was founded in Upper Canada. In 1860 an Art Association was founded

in Montreal, and in 1872 the Ontario School of Art was established in Toronto. In 1880 the Royal Canadian Academy was founded. These and other institutions, have done something to foster art in Canada, but, as in the case of literature, the comparative poverty of our people, and the absence of a large wealthy class, present an insuperable obstacle to rapid progress.

2. Prominent Artists :—

Notwithstanding these drawbacks, some artists have gained more than local repute. The best known names are, O'Brien, Forster, Matthews, Martin, Wyly Grier, Reid, Homer Watson, Bell-Smith, Ernest Thompson, and Forbes.

3. Sculpture :—

McCarthy, Hébert, and Dunbar are the only well-known names.

NOTE.—The student should read Dr. Bourinot's "Canada's Intellectual Strength and Weakness," on which the greater part of this topic is based.

APPENDIX.

GOVERNOR-GENERALS SINCE
CONFEDERATION.

1. LORD MONCK,	- - - -	-1868.
2. SIR JOHN YOUNG (LORD LISGAR)	-	1868-1872.
3. LORD DUFFERIN,	- - - -	1872-1878.
4. LORD LORNE,	- - - -	1878-1883.
5. MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE,	- -	1883-1888.
6. LORD STANLEY,	- - - -	1888-1893.
7. LORD ABERDEEN,	- - - -	1893- .

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